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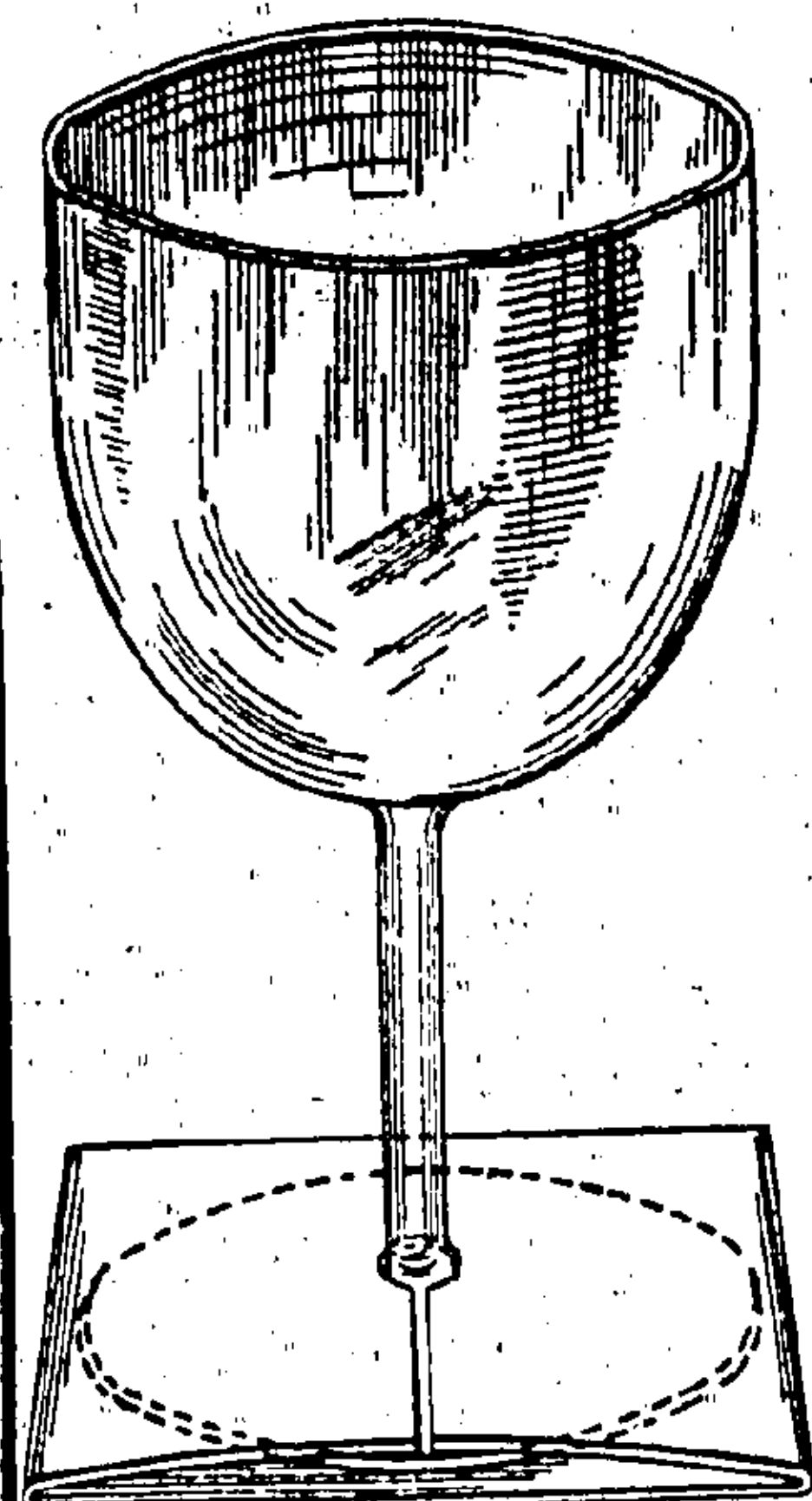
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DAY OF BIG DIVIDENDS

MR. FROST SCORES FIVE WINS: NOW
THE LEADING JOCKEY

THE PANTHER WINS TYTAM HANDICAP
VIGILANCE UNPLACED

The final race meeting of the first half of 1933 contained many "surprise packets" for punters. Big dividends were the order of the day and although fields were small in most races, the element of uncertainty made the sport more than of usual interest. Mr. Frost rode five winners in ten races and in two other races was placed. By his success yesterday he now leads the table of successful jockeys, having one more win than Mr. Heard, who is now second.

The Panther surprised all the best subr by winning the Tytam Handicap "A" Class, where Vigilance, the favourite was unplaced.

City of Melbourne, by getting a place in the Australian race over six furlongs paid the biggest dividend of the day—\$182.10.

CYCLAMEN BAY BEATS SADKO

There were only two starters in the opening race, Cyclamen Bay and Sadko and the finished in that order, a length and a half separating them. Frost who rode the Dunbar candidate took an early lead from Harriman and was a good eight lengths in front at the five furlong post. Sadko caught up a little on going up the incline and was almost level at the distance post, but lost ground in the last furlong and was beaten by a length and a half. The time was 1.58.2.

"Hay and Corn" Stakes.

Mr. Harriman scored a popular win in the second race when he brought home Darien to oust two heavy favourites in Heller Skelter and White Butterfly. Vienna and White Butterfly led early on but both were passed by Heller Skelter at the Distance Post, when it was noticed that Darien was making up ground rapidly. A hundred yards from home Darien had joined the leader and after a terrific duel, Harriman got the better of Ingram by half a length. White Butterfly was third.

Juling Stakes.

There were no fewer than seven-teen starters for this five furlong spring which fell to Partnership, a pony very sparingly backed, so that he paid no less than \$128 for a win. Stickypast made all the running and looked all over a winner as he headed for the home straight. At the Distance Post, however, he slowed down visibly and Partnership came through like a knife to win easily. Stickypast held out long enough to retain second place, getting in a length in front of Gold Ring who was only a short head in front of Snappy Eve.

Whitsun Plate.

In the absence of Sadko, there were only three starters for this race, these being Sitting Bull, King's Justice, and Solar Star. They finished in that order. Mr. Frost rode a beautiful race here as in spite of the fact that Benny Proulx went out to set a terrific pace, Sitting Bull was made to run his own race. Proulx sent King's Justice over the first half mile in 58.3 seconds and completed the mile in 1.58.2, but after that he fell off completely and although Sitting Bull took 2.32.4 to complete the race, King's Justice was two lengths in arrears at the finish. Solar Star was out of the picture all the way.

Second Tytam Handicap.

There were only eight starters here but in spite of that the start was a bad one as the favourite was left at the post, but Pan got him up very early in the race and managed to lead into the straight, though the effort proved a very costly one as he ptered out. Meanwhile The Panther and No Fear fought out a thrilling finish, in which Now's The Time joined about fifty yards from home. The Panther won by a short head and paid \$73.80 to his supporters.

Wallend Handicap.

All the favourites were beaten in this race. Mr. Sewell rode Nguk to victory winning by a neck from City of Melbourne who was again the same distance in front of

Race 2.

Mr. Lan's Darien (Mr. Harriman) 1
Mr. Helenside's Helter Skelter (Mr. Ingram) 2
Mr. Woo Lai Tin's White Butterfly (Mr. Frost) 3
Won by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Time: 1 min. 16.3 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$40.40.
Places: \$5.10; \$5.10; \$5.10.

Also ran:—City of Canton (Mr. Butler), Glorious Day (Mr. Botelho), Little Rock (Mr. Ferguson), Vienna (Mr. Fung), and Whoopee (Mr. Young).

Betting.

Win. Places.

Total 2,197 2,479

1st pony 239 363

2nd pony 932 747

3rd pony 878 1,069

Race 3.

Mr. S.B.K.'s Partnership (Mr. S. Y. Laing) 1
Mr. C. B. Brown's Stickypast (Mr. Proulx) 2
Mr. L.T.F.'s Gold Ring (Mr. Pan) 3
Won by 2½ lengths; a length between second and third.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner: \$128.80.

Places: \$32; \$16.80; \$16.40.

Also ran:—Adam (Mr. Butler), Amoy (Mr. Botelho), Banjolina (Mr. Stanton), Burgomaster (Mr. Jordan), Cebu (Mr. Pearson), Charming Face (Mr. Harriman), Flying Boy (Mr. Fung), Glen Shee (Mr. Ip), Jingle (Mr. Heard), King's Company (Mr. Hope), Maria Petra (Mr. Ingram), Snappy Eve (Mr. Young), The Crook (Mr. Soares), The Gadwall (Mr. Frost).

Betting.

Win. Places.

Total 2,343 2,888

1st pony 80 116

2nd pony 222 266

3rd pony 352 273

Race 4.

Mrs. Dunbar's Sitting Bull (Mr. Frost) 1
Mr. Dynasty's King's Justice (Mr. Proulx) 2
Mr. Sureton's Solar Star (Mr. Heard) 3
Won by two lengths; many lengths between second and third. Time: 2 mins. 32.4 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner: \$8.30.

Places: \$3.00.

Betting.

Win. Places.

Total 2,075 223

1st pony 1,101 122

2nd pony 825 78

3rd pony 149 23

Race 5.

Messrs. Tester and Abraham's The Panther (Mr. Frost) 1
Mr. Li Po Chun's Now's The Time (Mr. Ip Kui Ying) 2
Mr. Fearnum's No Fear (Mr. Heard) 3
Won by short head; a head between second and third. Time: 2 min. 7.4 secs.

Pari-mutuel:—

Winner: \$73.80.

Places: \$17.10; \$11.30; \$10.10.

Also ran:—Duplex (Mr. Harriman), Gay Butterfly (Mr. Young), Melody (Mr. Butler), Paul Jones (Mr. Proulx), Vigilance (Mr. Pan).

Betting.

Win. Places.

Total 3,274 2,929

1st pony 195 306

2nd pony 493 391

3rd pony 450 483

(Continued on Page 10.)

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TOURIST TROPHY RACE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BIG AUTUMN EVENT

Regulations for this year's Tourist Trophy race have now been issued by the R.A.C. The race will take place a fortnight later than last year—viz., on Saturday, September 2, with official practising on Wednesday and Thursday, August 30 and 31. As hitherto, it will be held on the Ards Circuit, near Belfast.

Three important alterations have been made in the regulations. The length of the race has been extended from 30 to 35 laps, making a total distance of 475 miles. This increase is accounted for by the speed at which the Tourist Trophy race is now run. In 1928, the first year on the Ards Circuit, the time taken by the winner was just under six hours; last year it was exactly an hour less, so, as the original intention was that the race should take about six hours, the length has been increased to re-establish this condition.

Another amendment tightens up the regulations governing the eligibility of cars to compete. The Tourist Trophy race is for standard type cars, with certain permitted alterations. To ensure that only such cars compete, the R.A.C. will, on receipt of an entry, notify the entrant of the number of cars corresponding to the type entered that must already have been manufactured, thus ensuring that the car entered is a production model and not built specially for racing.

£1,500 in Prize Money.

Prize money is affected by the third amendment. Since 1931 there have been, in addition to the Trophy, five cash prizes for the cars finishing in the first five places, irrespective of class. Thus, if the handicap worked out favourably to cars in the smaller classes, it was possible that none of the larger cars would appear in the prize-list; on the reverse might apply if the handicap proved favourable to the larger cars.

So this year the prize money will be allocated as follows: To the winner, irrespective of class, £300; to the first three cars over 1,500 c.c., £200, £200, and £100 respectively; and the same sums to the first three up to 1,500 c.c. The winner of the race being also the first car in one of these groups will receive altogether £600 (as compared with £500 last year), and the possibility of one particular type of car taking the whole of the prize fund has been eliminated.

In addition to the above alterations the handicap has been revised in the light of last year's experience. It is not easy to compare this year's with the handicap of 1932 owing to the increase in the length of the race, but the possibility of two pit stops has been taken into consideration. It appears to be one of the best handicaps yet framed for this race; when the close finishes of previous years are remembered, this is undoubtedly saying a very great deal.

THE USED CAR PROBLEM

Rapid Turnover is Essential

VALUE OF A USED CAR CONSTANTLY DECLINES

The price of a new car is permanently established and extensively advertised by the factory. But used car values stand alone and are always dropping. S.F.D. Maffey told the Motor Association recently. From the very day a dealer takes in a used car, the market for it declines. The hour he acquires it, it is worth less money than when he began to bid for it. The longer he keeps it, the less it is worth. Overhead charges, storage, insurance, selling effort, all tell the same story—the cost to the dealer increases, while the possibility of resale diminishes.

Suppose a dealer had \$40,000 tied up in used cars at an average cost of \$800 each which would give a total of 50 cars. He can figure approximately \$400 a month for storage, \$300 a month for handling, possibly \$75 a month for insurance at the rate of \$20 per 1,000 per year, depreciation \$800 a month at the rate of 25 per cent a year, another \$400 a month for tires, batteries and other accessories. Then there is a possibility, because his capital is tied up in used cars, that he must borrow money from the finance company on which he pays interest—giving a possible total of \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month cost. To simplify the picture, if he invested \$40,000 in used cars and sold none for one year, his cost and depreciation would eat up the entire capital invested.

The actual experience of a prominent dealer in the low-priced field showed his loss for holding a used car 90 days is \$600 average. Those that were held four months, the average loss increased to \$150. Used cars taken in on trades to be sold without a loss must sell within 10 days.

The percentage of used car sales to new car sales is gradually increasing. The latest figures from an analysis of one large group of dealers show a ratio of 1 to 2½ used cars for every new car sold, and this ratio is very likely to increase to 1 to 3 in the near future.

No dealer handling used cars can pay a price for them and sell them at the same or lower price, and make a profit on the sale. That is true this year—it was true last year—it will be true next year.

In dealing with the public, tell them the facts about used car values just as about new car values and prove to them that the allowance price is right.

In any used car transaction never quote selling price—that is what the dealer expects to get out of the used car. Quote the appraisal (Continued at foot of next column)

THAT SPEED QUESTION

Policy of the R.A.C.

REIMPOSITION OF SPEED LIMITS OPPOSED

London.—Concern is expressed by the Royal Automobile Club in regard to an organised attempt in certain quarters to secure the reimposition of a speed limit for cars, particularly in urban areas. In a communication on the subject the Club states that the suggestion underlying this movement is that the abolition of the legal speed limit by the Road Traffic Act of 1930 has rendered the roads of this country less safe than they were when a speed limit was in operation. This suggestion is not borne out by the facts.

The Royal Automobile Club yields to no one in its anxiety to eliminate road accidents as far as is humanly possible; it claims to have been the prime mover in securing the introduction of the Highway Code, and is unremitting in urging its admirable provisions upon all motorists. But the club is satisfied both from the experience gained while a speed limit was in operation and from observation during the two years since its abolition, that any return to such an artificial restriction would completely fail to achieve the objects its advocates have in mind.

No "Safe Speed."

It is the view of the R.A.C. that the reimposition of speed limits, either in the form of a general limit on all roads or what is worse, varying speed limits in towns and villages at the discretion of every local authority, would be a retrograde step. There is no such thing as "safe speed." What is safe in certain circumstances and at particular times may be extremely dangerous when the time and circumstances are varied.

A speed limit of 30 m.p.h. which has been suggested in certain quarters as being safe, might at times amount to sheer recklessness. Further, it was amply proved between the years 1903 to 1931 that a speed limit is not enforceable, and it is derogatory to the law itself to pass enactments which the ordinary law-abiding citizen is tempted to break, and is almost sure to break, every time he takes his car on the road. There are other and more valuable uses for the police than in spending their time endeavouring to enforce a law that is not supported by the general body of public opinion, the alternative being to tolerate breaches of the law which they and everybody else know to exist.

The powers placed in the hands of the police by the Road Traffic Act to deal with dangerous or careless driving are adequate and can be effective in every case where a driver indulges in dangerous speed—be it 10 or 70 miles per hour. Under these particular clauses of the Act every consideration is taken into account when a driver is accused of endangering life or property, and, further, a conviction carries with it a certain stigma that no breach of the old speed limit laws ever did.

An arbitrary speed limit cannot help towards the solution of the problem of road safety, concludes the R.A.C., and is likely to establish, in the minds of many motorists, the impression that the speed fixed, whatever it may be, is a safe one, and may be indulged in without regard to other circumstances.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

"Our view is that there are not likely to be any very revolutionary changes in engine design yet, and that what advances there may be in the next year or so will take the form of improvement in materials, harder wearing surfaces, and possible reduction in oil consumption and further improvement in general running."—Engine Designs Controller, Singer and Co., Ltd., in Popular Motoring.

price which is from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. below the selling price. For if a prospect is told that the dealer will be able to sell his used car for a certain price he is working contrary to the common sense law of trading. The prospect is going to expect that selling price for his allowance, because he figures the dealers are making a profit on the new car. So begin by quoting a low appraisal price and keep allowance as close as possible to it.

THE 27.6 H.P. BUICK

General Specification

Engine.

Eight cylinders, overhead valves operated by push-rods, cast-iron pistons with off-set gudgeon pins, five-bearing crankshaft with vibration damper, nickel-chromium inlet valves, silichrome exhaust valves, valve system embodies external carburettor filter and temperature regulation by water-jacket, ventilated crankcase, cooling by pump and fan with thermostat controlled by-pass, 6-volt coil ignition, Delco two-unit electrical system, Marvel up-draught carburettor with automatic heat control, air cleaner, and silencer. Rating 27.6 h.p., tax £28, bore 74.61mm., stroke 107.95mm., capacity 3772 c.c.

Transmission.—Single plate dry clutch with optional vacuum control, three-speed unit gear-box with synchromesh engagement, gear ratios 4.7, 8.18, and 13.6 to 1, enclosed propeller shaft, semi-floating rear axle with spiral bevel drive.

Brakes.—Self-servo internal expanding four wheel brakes, mechanically operated by foot and control hand lever.

General.—Double dropped frame with cruciform cross-member with front arms extending to front cross-member worm and roller steering, semi-elliptic springs front and rear, enclosed metal covers, single-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, large hub type star wheels.

Dimensions.—Wheelbase, 6ft. 11in.; track, front 4ft. 11in., rear 5ft. 6in.; overall length, 15ft. 4in.; overall width, 6ft. 2in.; clearance, 8½in.; tyres, 6in. by 17in.; turning circle, 40ft.

Models and Prices.—Viceroy saloon, £485 or £495, trimmed in leather. Regal coupe, £530. Alhambra drophead coupe, £560.

Local Distributors.—Western Motor Company, Ltd., 672 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 3.

Special Features.

The Buick car sold in Britain is, of course, an Empire product, being built in the McLaughlin-Buick factory in Canada, while some of the coachwork is British built. It was a Scot who originally gave his name to this make, and it is not unfitting that the Buick should have enjoyed so high a reputation in Scotland for its serviceable qualities.

The model to which these notes refer is the Light type, but there is a larger Master chassis of 35.1 h.p. rating, and with a longer wheelbase. The general design and specification of both models is practically identical, however.

The engine possesses many refinements, such as the water-jacketing of the oil supply, so that this is quickly warmed up when starting, and subsequently maintained at a constant temperature. There is also an automatic temperature control for the carburettor air intake. The ventilated crankcase is still a feature, and the Buick engineers have apparently solved the problem of preventing heat and fumes from reaching the interior of the body.

The Viceroy body on the car tested is Canadian built, and provides most luxurious accommodation with an extremely comfortable driving-seat. Finish and equipment are of the highest grade, and the combined hinged and lowering windows provide ample ventilation without draughts.

Notable Performance.

The engine capacity of this Buick at a little over 3½ litres is not excessive considering the size of the chassis and the type of coachwork, so that its performance suggests that this eight-cylinder unit with cast-iron pistons has a decidedly high efficiency for its volume. Maximum speed is an easy 75 m.p.h. and 70 m.p.h. is reached without any difficulty, while anything from 40 to 60 m.p.h. is a smooth and silent cruising speed.

Changing is simplicity itself when carried out in the ordinary way by the aid of the synchromesh device. With the clutch controlled by vacuum it is not necessary to use the clutch pedal at all when changing.

Acceleration.

The acceleration of the Buick is a feature, and from 10 m.p.h. on top gear it takes 4.2 seconds to reach 30 m.p.h. and 7.8 seconds to reach 50 m.p.h. On second gear the corresponding figures are 2.9 and 7.3 seconds. From rest 30 m.p.h. is attained in 4.8 seconds, 50 m.p.h. in 7.3 seconds, 40 m.p.h. in 11.9 seconds, and 60 m.p.h. in 17.5 seconds.

NEW MODELS AND IMPROVEMENTS

WHAT BRITISH DESIGNERS ARE DOING

Several new models and modifications to existing well-known cars are likely to be announced before long. Rumour has long been busy about a smaller Vauxhall, while the 12 h.p. Humber introduced at the last show, is now beginning to reach the agents. Then the popular Hillman Minx is now available with a four-speed gear box at a slight extra charge, and already this is in considerable demand.

A number of minor changes as regards carburettors, etc., will also be noted in due course, and in at least one case it is interesting to know that the type of carburettor mounting has been changed on standard models because of results achieved on the sports edition of the same chassis.

These developments are interesting not only in themselves, but because they indicate that British manufacturers, although very busy just now, are not too busy to introduce improvements when found possible. Also the sports model clearly has its good influence on the same firm's standard product.

MORE TROLLEY BUSES FOR NEW ZEALAND

So great has been the success of a demonstration bus sent to Christchurch, New Zealand, that the Council has just placed an order for four further chassis with the makers, Ransomes, Sims and Jelfries, Ltd., Ipswich, England.

Like the first vehicle, these will be of the 6-wheel type with third differential, and they will also be fitted with the firm's new lightweight motor, compound-wound for regenerative control.

SPORTS CAR

A 5,000-MILE TEST

London.—So great are the demands made upon modern sports cars by the trials enthusiast, that in order to prove the suitability of the new M.G. Magna for this type of work the M.G. Car Company decided to put one of the new "L" type open four-seater models through a 5,000-mile test over the main and by-roads of England and Scotland, including in the route a number of well-known test hills.

The itinerary of the journey includes a straight-forward run from London to Land's End and from there to John O'Groats and back to London, followed by a second trip over a similar course, visiting the well-known test gradients, and then on to Brooklands for the final 1,000 miles at speed.

WHAT THE MOTOR ACT FORGOT

SUMMONS AGAINST A DRIVER DISMISSED.

A "curious oversight" in the Motor Act was mentioned at Brighton Police Court when William Taylor, of Stratford, E., was summoned for, it was alleged, failing to report an accident while driving at Brighton.

Mr. Owen, prosecuting, said it was provided in the Act that a person should report an accident which involved damage to a person, vehicle or animal, but apparently by a curious oversight there was no mention of property. Taylor's lorry knocked down a fire-alarm post, causing considerable damage.

The magistrate dismissed the case on the ground that no damage was done to the lorry.

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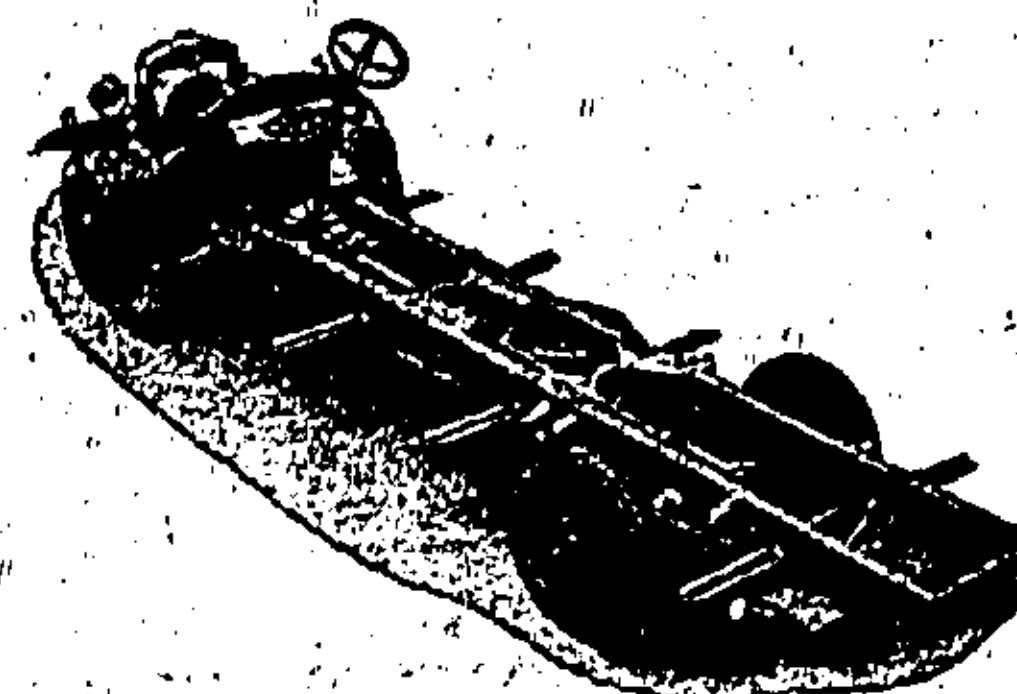
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OUR LONDON AIR-MAIL LETTER

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India: Dr. Rosenberg and the Cenotaph
Incident: Chancellor and the Heavy
Oil Duty: A Successor to Mr.
Justice McCardie

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

(Special Air-Mail Service)

FILM LIFE OF PASTEUR

London, May 18.

I was given an indication today of the intensive research work that is undertaken before collected material for a biographical film is incorporated in a scenario. A life of Pasteur is contemplated, but what has been written about the famous chemist solves apparently only a fraction of numerous un-plumbed problems confronting his screen biographers. What was Pasteur "in his habit as he lived"? I was asked. Did he touch lamp-posts as he walked—as Dr. Johnson did? Was he always calm and Olympian, was he discriminating about food and drink, did he smoke, did he swear, and if so, what was the manner of his swearing? These questions have got to be answered. Mr. Reginald Berkeley, of the Fox Company said to me, if a true and colourful film life of Pasteur is to be produced.

NEW FILM STAR FROM THE EAST

Imagine a younger Dolores del Rio, with a softer accent and a singing voice such as is given to few film actresses, and you have Miss Devika Rani, the heroine of the Indian film, "Karma," which comes to the Marble Arch Pavilion on Sunday.

This is Miss Rani's first picture. Just how far her technique is developed it is impossible to say, for the story of "Karma" is pitched so much on one note that she gets few acting opportunities. But her beauty and charm are so obvious and her gift of putting across a lyric so rare she seems to me a potential star of the first magnitude. Given the right stories and expert Hollywood "grooming," she would be a sensation.

Miss Rani tells me that she is leaving for India in about a month to make a second picture, which will, like "Karma," be directed by her husband. I hope it has a stronger story. "Karma"—all about a young princess who believes in progress, and how her ideals threaten to stand in the way of her marriage is too slow and slight for Western audiences, though the Hindustani version may prove popular in India. For us, its interest is due entirely to some lovely photography, and the serene and classic beauty of this dark new star out of the East.

STONE THROWN AT PRINCE

While Prince George was driving through Eccles on his way to the Manchester airport a boy threw a stone at the royal car. The stone hit one of the mudguards with a crash. Prince George ducked when he saw the stone thrown.

THE STEREOSCOPIC FILM

After the film screen had come to utterance in the talking pictures the public thought that the ultimate technical point of the cinema had been reached, but the technicians are still going on with their experiments, and have a further aim, the production of a stereoscopic or "relief" effect, to be produced in moving images projected on a screen so that they seem to possess not only height and width but also depth.

Dr. Herbert Ives, the inventor in the Western Electric research laboratories in the United States, who responsible for the first public performance of talking pictures, is reported to have solved the problem, and they have given a demonstration of his invention. Employing a special screen consisting of thin glass rods and a large revolving wheel on which a series of moving pictures had been mounted, Dr. Ives is said to have projected a moving image which possessed height, width, and depth, so that the audience seated at the side of the screen could observe the side of the image's head instead of the elongated, flat appearance, as is the case to-day, while the audience in front could only see the full face.

The apparatus of present, it is admitted, is in a somewhat crude form, and it may be several years before the development will be seen commercially. The demonstration, however, has created excitement in the United States, and is arousing much speculation in motion-picture quarters here.

MULTI-LINGUAL FILMS

I hear of another interesting effort that is to be made to establish Britain as the centre for the production of multi-lingual films. The industry as a whole, equipped as it has never been before, is actually aware of the vast world markets yet to be captured, and has come to recognise that London, with its easy access to the Continent, is more favourably placed for the production of films of international appeal than ever Hollywood was. Already a number of pictures have been made to serve as "feelers" in the Continental markets, and their success has encouraged development on similar lines on a much bigger scale. The latest venture about to be launched aims at establishing British film pre-eminence through the presentation of favourite operas of 24 European cities, and to preface the international medium of music by novel and light introductions in a multiplicity of languages.

DR. ROSENBERG AT BAY

Herr Rosenberg saw or heard of a slight expression of English popular feeling against the German methods to-day outside Claridge's Hotel, and probably, after the quite different methods by which the Hitlerites express their views at home, was not impressed at all. Dr. Rosenberg had had a rather turgid conference with British journalists, and as the journalists came out they saw a group of men claiming to represent the workers of London carrying red banners and shouting "Down with Hitler!" "Hands off the German Jews!" "We demand the expulsion of Rosenberg from London!"

It was quite a small group, which earned the admiration of a smartly dressed American visitor to the hotel and the amused contempt of Count Bismarck. Herr Rosenberg's tall young "interpreter," who thought it a pity the agitators could not have mustered a few hundreds. It also won the attention of several pairs of police constables who arrived on the scene from different directions but the anti-Hitlerites gave them the slip, and they themselves succeeded only in collecting a fresh crowd of expectant onlookers. Herr Rosenberg himself did not appear. Whether he heard the vociferous demands for his immediate deportation from the window to which they seemed to be addressed is not known. If he did, he was probably wearing the same polite smile with which for an uncomfortable period he had faced the questions of the journalists before he bowed stiffly, turned, and made his escape.

THE NAZI WREATH AT THE CENOTAPH

The adventures of Herr Rosenberg's wreath have added a curious and regrettable chapter to the history of the Cenotaph. It is said that before placing the Nazi wreath Herr Rosenberg omitted the usual formality of asking permission to do so, but it is difficult to see how that permission could have been officially withheld. Two people felt the occasion called for individual action. The first man hacked at the unwelcome tribute and took the swastika emblem away. Captain Sears, a prospective Labour candidate, carried off the whole wreath, and later it was flung into the Thames. It was recovered by the police, and a constable replaced it on the Cenotaph.

On each side of the memorial were splendid if weather-beaten wreaths, one of them laid there by the survivors of the men beheaded in Kut in memory of their dead comrades, and several placed there on Anzac Day commemorated those who died in that great adventure. The heroism of the 6th Lancers had its memorial, and by it was a vacant place. Herr Rosenberg's wreath had vanished again—removed on an indication of further trouble, some bystanders said, to the security of Scotland Yard.

LIBERALS AND HEAVY OIL DUTIES

Mr. Chamberlain said at questions in the House of Commons to-day that he was still considering the representations which had been made to him by the various interests concerned against the proposed duty on heavy oil. By his manner of saying it he gave the House the clear impression that he is having second thoughts about this duty.

If this should prove a misreading of his mind, and he is going to stick to the duty as it stands, then he will find the Liberals going into the Lobby against the Government on this tax. The Liberal Parliamentary part discussed the duty to-night. They came to the conclusion, which is fairly obvious, that it has been ill-thought-out and that its incidence, for instance, on coastwise shipping, cannot have been properly assessed. In the Liberal view it is likely to be ruinous to our coastwise trade and is also calculated to damage other oil-using interests. For these reasons it was decided that the party should vote against the duty next week unless the Chancellor at least concedes some readjustment of the duty.

DR. BURGIN

Mr. Runciman paid a generous tribute in the House of Commons to Dr. Burgin, his lieutenant at the Board of Trade, who, he said, had been of inestimable service in negotiating the trade agreements with foreign countries.

Dr. Burgin is the Government's polyglot. His fluency in six or seven languages has enabled him to talk directly with many foreign representatives, while he fully understands the niceties of international commercial relations.

A lawyer and a hard-working politician, he makes a hobby of foreign languages.

MISPLACED ENTHUSIASM

The Danish Minister and the Argentine Ambassador were among those who listened intently to Mr. Runciman's defence of the agreement recently signed.

They were not more intent, however, than the woman in the Ladies' Gallery who began to clap her hands loudly when members

(Continued on next column)

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W.
ON 355 METRES

11—11.30 a.m. Stock and Exchange Quotations. Selected London and New York Stock Quotations etc.
Weather Report.
11.30 a.m. Chinese Recorded Programme.
12.30 p.m. European Programme of H.M.V. and Victor Records.
1 p.m. Local Times and Weather Report.
1.30 p.m. Rugby Press News etc.
A Relay of the Rotary Club Tiffin Speech.
2 p.m. Close Down.
Relay of the South Wales Borderers' Band. Hawaiian Selections from the Studio.
4.30—7 p.m. Chinese Recorded Programme.
7.10—7.30 p.m. European Programme.
7.45 p.m.

A Concert.

Vocal Duet—"A Paradise for Two" (Tate).
Vocal Duet—"The Keys of Heaven" (Broadwood)...Alice Moxon & Stuart Robertson. C2014.
Song—"The Tune the Bo'sun Played" (Loughborough).
Song—"Harlequin" (Sanderson)...Potter Dawson (Base-Bari-tone). B3079.
Cello Solo—Impromptu (Popper).
Cello Solo—Fond Recollections (Popper)...Phyllis Kracauer.
Vocal Duet—"I've Found a Whole in You" (Leslie).
Vocal Duet—"Dainty Little Maiden" (Besky)...Winnie Melville and Derek Okham. B3716.
Pianoforte—Impromptu-Rocco (Schutt).
Pianoforte—Valse (Arensky)...Harold Bauer and Oscar Garbriewitch. 8162.
7.45—8.15 p.m.

From the Studio.

Hawaiian Selections by Ho Yuk Lum and Ho Yuk Ming.
8 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report etc.
8.15—8.30 p.m. Vocal Gems.
The Yeomen of the Guard (Gilbert and Sullivan)...Light Opera Company. C1907.
The Gird Friend (Rogers) Light Opera Company. C1329.
Peggy Ann (Rogers)...Light Opera Company. C1309.
8.30—10 p.m. A relay of the Band of the 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers conducted by Bandmaster J. L. Gecks, from Mount Austin Barracks by Courtesy of the Officer Commanding.
10—10.30 p.m. A Relay from Davenport of Mark Weber's Orchestra.
(Should reception prove good, this programme will be continued until 11 p.m.)
10.30 p.m. Rugby Press News.
(All records in the above European Local Programme are kindly supplied by Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.)

cheered. But the ever-watchful attendants quickly reminded her that only M.P.s are allowed to be enthusiastic.

BUSY PRINCE GEORGE

Prince George has become one of busiest members of the Royal Family in the carrying out of public duties. In the past few weeks he has paid visits to the Midlands, Lancashire, and North-east Yorkshire, in addition to attending various functions in and around London.

On one afternoon last week he challenged the record for quick work of the Prince of Wales by carrying out six engagements in three hours.

A great welcome awaits him when he goes down to Worthing on Monday week to open the new Town Hall, although he has requested that no extensive preparations shall be undertaken in connection with the visit.

CHOOSING A NEW JUDGE

Both Houses of Parliament having now agreed to the filling of the judgeship made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice McCardie, the new appointment should, if normal practice be followed, be announced this week, possibly on Friday.

These matters are subject to regular procedure. First, the one on whom the selection of the Lord Chancellor has fallen is invited to an audience.

If he expresses his willingness to accept, the name is submitted to the King for his approval, generally the next day, and then follows the Gazette notification.

A few days later the new judge, having acquired his outfit, is formally sworn in.

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ZAM-BUK ointment heals sore, injured or diseased skin like magic. It instantly soothes pain and itching. Its antiseptic power provides a wonderful shield against blood-poison. Zam-Buk soaks deep into the underlying flesh and destroys harmful disease germs. Zam-Buk is a precious ointment of rare herbal origin. Of all medicine dealers.

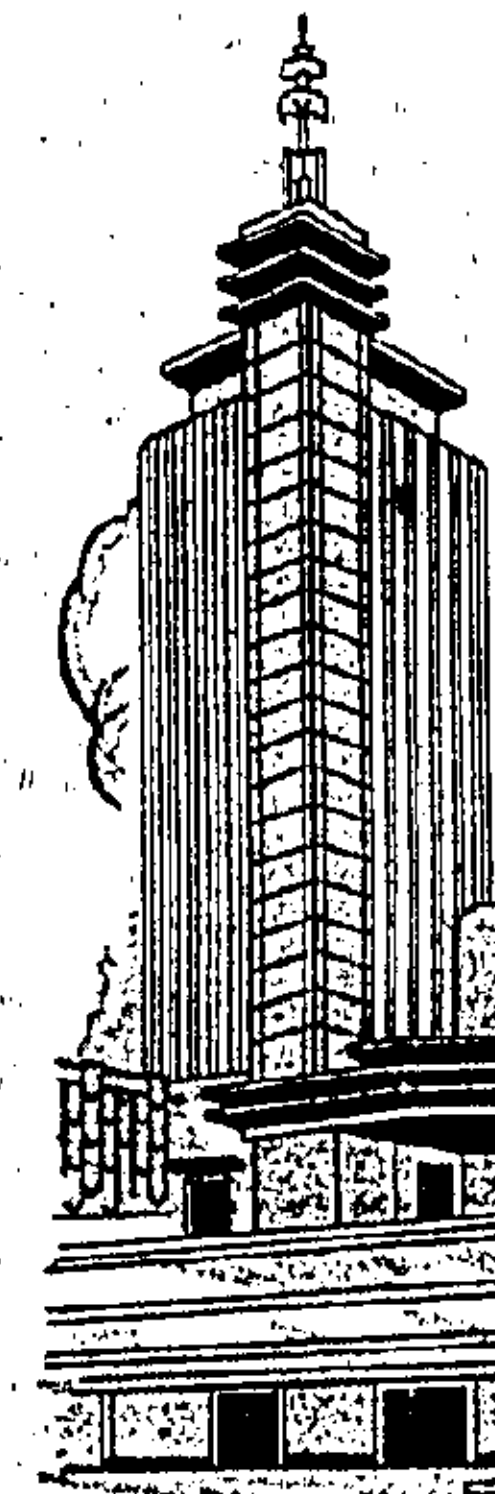


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—DRY DOCK—

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Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of

Still (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

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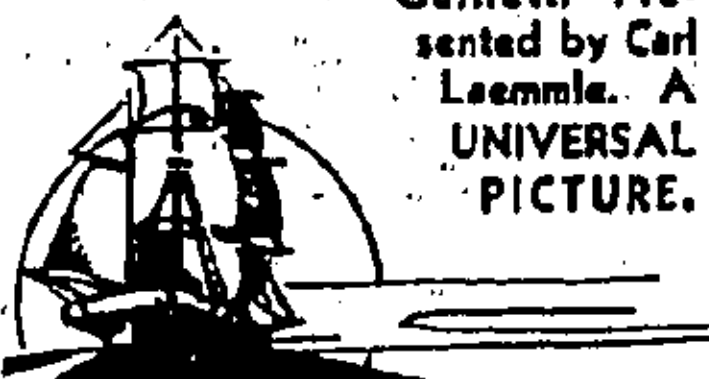
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ONLY A MIRACLE
COULD SAVE THEM!—twelve desperate
men and a footloose
woman adrift on a
derelict ship!With Pat O'Brien, Ralph Bellamy,
Alan Hale, Betty Compson,
Russell Hopton, Tom Brown, Rollo
Lloyd. Story by Tom Buckingham.
Produced by Carl Laemmle, Jr.
Directed by Tay
Garnett. Pre-
sented by Carl
Laemmle. A
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LAUGHS! LONG
AND LOUD!A TONIC FOR THE
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AN UPROARIOUS
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"People Who Matter"

PEOPLE WHO
MATTER, to the
advertiser are the
people who can
afford to buy his
goods. Most of
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TO-DAY AT THE
CINEMA

HONG KONG

King's.

"Week Ends Only."

(The Hollywood "Hi-Lights").

Queen's.

"Men Must Fight."

Central.

"Destination Unknown."

Oriental.

"The Struggle for Love."

KOWLOON

Star.

"Svengali."

Majestic.

"Sky Devil."

COMING

King's.

"Scarface."

Queen's.

"Hot Saturday."

Central.

"Tell Me To-Night."

Oriental.

"It's a King."

Star.

"Symphony of Six Millions."

World.

"Big Party."

"Modern Age."

"Viking."

"Tell England."

CANTON CINEMAS

Chung Wah Theatre.

"Hot Pepper."

Sun Wah Theatre.

"Symphony."

Wing Hon.

"Island of Lost Souls."

Pearl Theatre.

"Faithless."

"Business and Pleasure."

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A DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

ON THE SCREEN

Love
wasn't
in her
contract
as a paid
guest—
but could she
keep it out?WEEK ENDS
ONLYwith
Joan BENNETT
Ben LYON

John Halliday

Based on the novel
by Warner Fabian
Directed by Alan Crosland

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ON THE STAGE

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PRESENT"THE HOLLYWOOD
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INA COMPLETE CHANGE
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NEXT CHANGE

COMMENCING THURSDAY.

8th JUNE.

WHEN
LONDON
SLEEPS

FEATURING

HAROLD FRENCH

DIANA BEAUMONT

RENE RAY.

RELEASED BY THE
BRITISH FILM DISTRIBUTION
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Pictures In Hong Kong

"WHEN LONDON
SLEEPS"FINE OLD MELODRAMA AS
FILM

Patrons of the old type melo-
drama will certainly get a gener-
ous measure of sensation and lurid
incident in this modern adaptation
of the famous thriller. With a
moneylender villain who abducts
the fair maiden, a spirited young
hero who knocks out the profes-
sional bully in the fairground and
saves the young woman of his
heart, an attempted seduction and
a fire complete with last minute
rescue, it will be seen that there is
no time for the cast to hang
around. Incidentally Hiscott hav-
ing thrown in a travelling show
with abundant noise and move-
ment, a race meeting and a swell
gambling den. "While London
Sleeps" is above suspicion of
meanness or changing background.
Hiscott's direction can be ac-
credited with resource and there
is so much incident in the story
as an ingeniously dramatic at-
mosphere and such winning char-
acterisation, especially from Al-
exander and Ben Field as a couple
of Cockney showmen that popular
patrons will undoubtedly agree
that they have had their money's
worth of entertainment.

In "Roman Express" to be
shown at King's Theatre.

The story of Darrell's play is an
affair about a young orphan girl
whose father has consigned her to
the care of some show folk and
who is courted by a romantic
young man about town. When she
is abducted to the Hampstead
house of Rodney Haines an un-
scrupulous gambler who wants to
conceal her existence so that he
shall inherit her father's fortune,
young Tommy Bly with the aid of
Scotland Yard, Lambert and Sam,
the stalwarts of the show business,
saves her from a tragic end and
destroys Haines' Hampstead haunt.
(Continued on next column)

"MEN MUST FIGHT"

STRONG CAST FOR DRAMA-
TIC FILM AT THE QUEEN'S

On the theory that an emotional
drama of a nation on the brink of
war calls for exceptional acting
talent, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer used
particular care in assembling the
cast for "Men Must Fight" which
is now at the Queen's Theatre.

With the plot centering about a
woman who has raised her son to
share her hatred of war, the prin-
cipal feminine role was assigned to
the celebrated English star, Diana
Wynyard, who made her first appear-
ance before American film audiences
opposite John Barrymore in "Ras-
putin and the Empress" and subse-
quently scored an outstanding por-
trayal in "Cavalcade."

Next in importance is Lewis
Stone, one of the most popular of
the screen's character actors. He
has the role of the Secretary of
State whose position is endangered
when his family become leaders of
the anti-military faction when the
United States is forced into a war
in 1940.

Holmes Has Dynamic Role.
As the son, Phillips Holmes is
reported to have his most dynamic
role since he blazed his way to fame
in "An American Tragedy." Hol-
mes recently was signed to a
contract by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The imposing cast also features
May Robinson, last seen in "If I Had
a Million," Ruth Selwyn, Robert
Young, Robert Greig, Hedda Hop-
per, Donald Dillaway, Mary Gar-
rity and Luis Alberni.

"Men Must Fight" was directed
by Edgar Selwyn, who directed
"The Sin of Madelon Claudet,"
which brought Helen Hayes to the
screen, and also "Skyraper Souls,"
C. Gardner Sullivan, adapted the
screen story from the play by Re-
ginald Lawrence and S. K. Lauren.

The yarn is developed in three
sections as it were, Tommy's
gambling losses, his courtship of
the fairground beauty, and his
salvation of the latter from shame
and death supplying the cues. The
opening sequences have ample near-
tiness and the fairground scenes
are handled with brightness and
movement whilst the melodramatic
abandon of Mary's abduction and
Haines, capture are certain to re-
sister with the popular houses.

Harold French is adequately
romantic in a hurried way as
Mary's lover and Mary herself, as
portrayed by Rene Ray is not
without charm. Most patrons will
however vote for the warm hearted
quiet Lambert of Ben Field, and
the delightful Cockney of Alexan-
der Field. This last is almost a
human and understandable charac-
terisation. Other roles are handled
in a satisfactory manner by Fran-
cis L. Sullivan as the smooth
tongued villain, and Diana Beau-
mont as his paramour.

"When London Sleeps" which
will be shown at the King's The-
atre on Thursday.

"HELL DIVERS"

AT THE ORIENTAL
THEATRE

"Hell Divers," Metro-Goldwyn-
Mayer's romance of naval aviation,
which will open on Thursday at the
Oriental Theatre, combines the most
remarkable airplane manoeuvres
ever staged by the navy with a
dramatic and her plot that, with all
its romantic qualities, has some-
thing heroic in it.

Extraordinary Cast.

The picture co-stars Wallace
Beery and Clark Gable. Prominent
supporting roles are filled by
Conrad Nagel, Dorothy Jordan,
Marjorie Rameau, Marie Prevost,
Cliff Edwards and John Miljan.
Beery, a government licensed aviator,
actually participates in some
of the unusual flying stunts shown
in the picture.

Filmed at the Panama during
the naval manoeuvres aboard the
aircraft carrier Saratoga, and at
North Island, "Hell Divers" has
all the sensations of the great naval
concentration in which the entire
battle fleet figured. Hundreds of
planes wheel and dive through
breath-taking stunts in formation.
The bombing planes, known as
"Hell Divers," hurl themselves
straight down two miles in less than
half a minute, to catapult bombs at
a ship target. A giant Zeppelin
makes a landing on the battle ship
deck.

Rivalry of Officers.

The story deals with the rivalry
between Beery, as a navy veteran,
and Gable, a new style of sailor and
typifies the conflict between old
and new ideas in naval operations. The
central romance is between Beery
and Miss Rameau, as a keeper of
a Panama resort, who has waited
years for "her man." In the
climax, Beery gives his life in

rescuing his rival, carrying on the
true spirit of the navy.

George Hill, who filmed "The
Big House," "The Secret Six,"
"Min and Bill" and other hits,
directed the new production.

Among the highlights are the
breaking up of Gable and his sweet-
heart through Beery's practical
joke, and the founding of the
enmity between them; the sensa-
tional fight in the Panama resort; the
"breaking" of Beery at the court-
martial; the sensational crash dur-
ing the night fight; the wreck of the
observation plane, and Beery's
thrilling rescue flight, terminated
with the spectacular "crack-up"
on the deck of the airplane carrier
ship; also the impressive funeral at
sea, with planes in formation show-
ing the empty space of the aviator
who had gone.

Miss Carroll, plays the role in
"Hot Saturday" of a young lady
with a reputation for fastness.
Men take her places hoping for the
best, but inevitably are disappoint-
ed. Women, on the other hand, are
jealous of her popularity.

The latter, with a group of dis-
appointed Don Juans, seize upon
the fact that her presence has been
unaccounted for one night, to
spread the story that she had spent
the period at the nearby summer
home of Grant, a millionaire play-
boy. In reality, she has been walk-
ing home to avoid unwelcome at-
tentions.

The story costs her job, almost
costs her her home. Desperate, she
flees to Scott, a childhood sweet-
heart, to accept his offer of mar-
riage. But he too hears the story
and believes it. Utterly defiant
then, she flees to Grant, deter mind-
ed that the rumour shall be reality.
The climax that follows is said to
be startlingly bold.

The film starts on Thursday at
the Queen's Theatre.

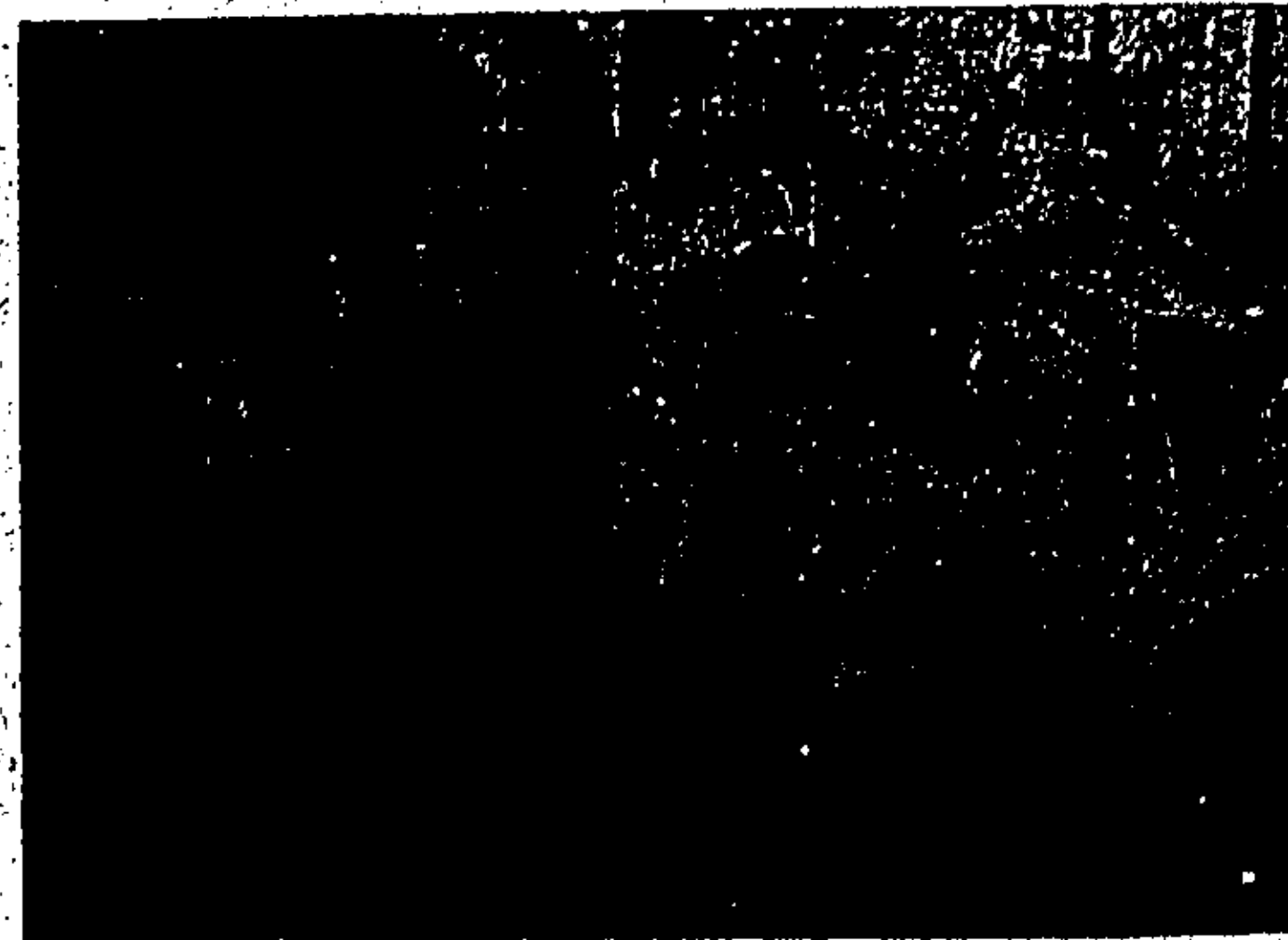
ORIENTAL THEATRE

2 DAYS ONLY TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

A MODERN FAST ACTION
CHINESE TALKING PICTURE.

WITH COMEDY, SONGS AND MUSIC.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR LOVE"



"WEEK ENDS ONLY"

JOAN BENNETT'S NOVEL
ROLL

Something new in entertainment
is offered screen patrons to-day at
the King's Theatre with the open-
ing of Joan Bennett's latest Fox
Film vehicle, "Week Ends Only."
It is the story of a society de-
butante who suddenly finds herself
fatherless and penniless. In dire
need of a job, she secures a novel
one through the kindly offices of
her former butler and blossoms
out as a "week-ends girl," paid
handsomely by bored hosts and hos-
tesses to supervise and entertain
guests at week-end functions.

The job, in turn, leads to the
some-what embarrassing attentions
of a millionaire who engages her
services for the season, on "week-
ends only," in the hope of even-
tually persuading her to accept his
proposals of love. Meanwhile the
girl has fallen in love with an
ambitious youth art student, liv-
ing in the same Greenwich Village
apartment house. The artist longs
to marry her, but realizes, as she
does, that they cannot afford it in
his present financial status. The
result of this conflict is said to
come to an exciting climax that
balances the gay comedy of the
earlier scenes.

Miss Bennett, who proved her
mirth-making abilities in her re-
cent "Careless Lady," is said to
score notably as the distracted
heroine, while Ben Lyon as the
artist and John Halliday as the
millionaire head the supporting
cast. Halliwell Hobbes, Alan
Dinehart John Arledge and Ber-
ton Churchill have prominent roles
in the production, which was
directed by Alan Crosland from
the best seller by Warner Fabian.
William Conselman wrote the screen
version.

"HOT SATURDAY"

SHOWING AT THE QUEEN'S
ON THURSDAY

Rapid transportation facilities
make the filming of a motion pic-
ture "on location" a comparatively
simple matter these days.

William Seiter, director of "Hot
Saturday," the story of a girl who
walked home from a Saturday-night
date, but awoke Sunday morning to
find she might have spared herself
the trouble, with a cast headed by
Clary Grant, Nancy Carroll, and
Randolph Scott, points to this fact
as the reason for the case with
which members of his company
shifted operating bases from 40 to
100 miles on five different occasions,
without losing a single working
day.

Careful advance planning, guar-
anteeing that everything is in readi-
ness for filming the moment the
players arrive at the various
locations, also has much to do with
this new freedom, Seiter points out.

Lights and generators went ahead,
and were placed under the super-
vision of a camera expert, who also
mapped out camera angles. Sound
equipment arrived next, and places
for microphones were selected.
Costume and makeup departments
arrived, and set up their "shops"
in board sheds already prepared
for them by the set carpenters.
Property department, men unloaded
their "props." Cameras arrived
next, and the cameraman began
placing them.

Meanwhile, sleeping accommoda-
tions at the nearest hotels had been
arranged by the location depart-
ment of the studio, together with
all details of transportation be-
tween sleeping quarters and the
sets.

(Continued on previous column).

QUEEN THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

WHAT ABOUT THE
WOMAN OF 1940Will she have a new
code of sex morals?
Will she send her
sons to war?MEN
MUST
FIGHT

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

answers these questions!

with

DIANA WYNARD

(of overnight fame)

LEWIS STONE

PHILLIPS HOLMES

RUTH SELWYN

—ALSO SHOWING—

LAUREL-HARDY

in

"Helpmates"

NEXT CHANGE

When her

cheating

found her

out... she

sought to

make mar-

riage cover

her sins!

HOT

SATURDAY

a

CRAIG

KARY CARROLL

RANDOLPH SCOTT

a

Paramount

Picture

THEATRE

Nathan Road, Kowloon. Tel. 57222

TO-DAY ONLY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

STAR

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At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

JOHN

BARRYMORE

IN

SVENGALI

80 riotous

minutes of

spectacular

THRILLS

and

LAUGHS

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ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY COURT

LECTURER IN MEDICINE
APPOINTED

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, May 16.—Principal Sir George Adam Smith presided at a meeting of Aberdeen University Court yesterday, when Dr. Ian George Wilson Hill, Edinburgh, was appointed to the newly instituted lectureship in medicine. Dr. Hill, who is 38 years of age, graduated with honours in medicine at Edinburgh University in 1928, and took his M.R.C.P. (Edin.) in 1930 and his F.R.C.P. (Edin.) in 1932. Dr. Hill was house physician and house surgeon in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary from 1928 to 1930, and was demonstrator in physiology from 1930 to 1932. He was appointed to the Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship by the Medical Research Council last year.

The Court finally made University Court Ordinance No. 30 (amendment for degrees in pure science), and University Court Ordinance No. 31 (abolition of Chair of Forensic Medicine).

Japanese Costumes.

Intimation was made of the gift to the anthropological museum of an album of photographic reproductions of ancient and modern Japanese costumes, presented by the Director of the Imperial Household Museums, Tokio, Japan, and of ethnological specimens from Berar, Central Provinces, India, collected by Colonel Allardye of Culquoich and presented by Lady Allardye, widow of Sir William Allardye, late Governor of Newfoundland.

The Court received the new mace for the Students' Representative Council, which had been designed by Dr. Cromar Watt.

Reference was made to the death of Mr. A. Marshall Mackenzie, R.S.A., LL.D., and the Principal moved the adoption of a minute in which the Court paid tribute to Dr. Mackenzie's memory as an architect. To Mrs. Mackenzie and to the family the Court offered their sympathy.

Lord Provost H. Alexander associated the city with the University in its tribute to a very distinguished architect.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, May 18.

Lord Dartmouth, Pro. Grand Master, who was 82 years of age on Saturday last, was to have presided at the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held on Wednesday night at the Connaught Rooms; but, on medical advice, he did not attend, and his place was taken by Sir Harris Spencer, the Deputy Pro. Grand Master for Staffordshire. The total collected for the institution was £288,102.

Among those supporting the chairman were: Lord Amphil, Pro. Grand Master, Lord Marshall of Chipstead, treasurer of the Masonic Institution for Girls, Lord Harris, Alderman Sir Kynaston Studd, Colonel W. F. Wyley, of Coventry, Pro. Grand Master for Warwickshire, and Canon H. T. Hayman, Pro. Grand Master Designate for Nottinghamshire. The stewards and lady stewards from Staffordshire were received by Sir Harris and Lady Spencer before the festival.

ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

BIG SUM OF MONEY TO BE
RAISED FOR TROOPS

Owing to the coming departure of the troops for the suppression of the communists in Central China, General Chan Chai Tong has ordered Mr. Au Fong Po, Secretary of Provincial Treasury to raise several hundred thousand dollars for the troops, during this month.

On receipt of General Chan Chai Tong's order, Mr. Au immediately ordered that, exclusive of the expenses of the Government Administration Department and the Provincial Treasury Department, all payments towards the Kuo Min Tang Party's expenses be delayed for a few days, until the necessary amount for the army has been raised.

It is understood that the Nanking Government has agreed to support the 1st Division Army to the extent of \$800,000 per day for expenses during the communist suppression campaign, but General Chan Chai Tong has telegraphed to the Nanking Government requesting that the amount be increased.

CANTON CEMENT PLANT

TO DOUBLE ITS CAPACITY

The Reconstruction Department has added another unit to the Government cement plant at Saichuen, in the western suburbs of Canton. The contract for this extension was recently made with the Danish firm F. L. Smith & Co., which originally built the present plant, for the Kwangtung Government. The additional unit calls for 1,300 barrels a day, which when completed will double the present capacity—and give a total daily output of 2,600 barrels.

The present consumption of cement in Kwangtung is over 5,000 barrels a day. The Honan Cement Works turns out about 700 barrels a day, so that when the Saichuen plant has doubled its capacity, there would still be a deficiency of 1,700 barrels, to be imported into the province.

It is worth noting that the demand for the Saichuen cement is increasing to such an extent that orders from all parts of the province have been placed for many weeks ahead with the Saichuen administration.

THE LURE OF THE BULL-FIGHT

Feudal Sport Under
Democratic Regime

ATTITUDE OF NEW SPAIN

Madrid.—The bull-fights season is now in full swing, and with it is raised the old question of whether the bull-fight is dying as a sport.

The pessimists in Spanish bull-fight circles say that the sport is bound to die owing to the lack of good bull-fighters. The Republic, they point out is breaking up the large estates, and this will make impossible the successful breeding of bulls which require large areas of good pastures. The bull-fight is a feudal sport which is stifled by a democratic atmosphere.

But while it is possible that a decline has set in, the fact remains that the 1,300 bull-rings in Spain, Portugal, France, and Latin America continue to draw large audiences regularly, and that Marcial, Vicente, Domingo, and other first-class fighters can continue to demand, and obtain, from £300 to £400 for one appearance.

The largest of these bull-rings is that of Mexico City, which seats 25,000, the second that of Barcelona with 24,300, and the third the new arena in Madrid not yet inaugurated but which is built to hold 24,000. There are fifty-five bull-rings in France, of which the largest is that of Bezier, a former Roman arena, which can hold 18,000.

Obviously the Agrarian Reform Bill will operate against the breeding of bulls, but it may be expected that so long as bull-fighting is a profitable business room will be found to raise the needed animals. Mexico has carried out widespread agrarian reform, and still produces fighting bulls.

In general, the Governments of the Republic have not legislated to suppress or hinder bull-fighting, but have limited their activities to continuing the legislation protecting the horses. It is estimated that the lives of 12,000 horses have been saved in this way.

President Alcala Zamora is a keen bull-fight enthusiast, but Premier Azana is not a devotee. The three Socialist Ministers are opposed to bull-fighting. Spanish Socialists being traditionally critical of this sport. The party organ, *El Socialista*, never refers to bull-fighting except to report accidents, which it invariably does under the title "the so-called national festa." Another daily, *El Sol*, likewise bars all mention of the sport from its columns.

Obviously times are not what they were twenty years ago, when on one famous occasion the Bishop of Madrid allowed the important and highly ceremonious Corpus Christi procession to be held in the morning instead of in the afternoon, when it would have clashed with a very attractive bull-fight.

It is equally obvious that the younger generation is showing a marked predilection for football and for other sports but, unless appearances are deceptive, it may be expected that bull-fighting will continue to be an important Spanish sport for very many years to come.

SIAMESE LOAN

Bangkok, May 27.
The king and privy purses have given a good boost to the internal loan by subscribing 3,000,000 ticals and bringing total subscription to 8.8 million.

BRITISH FLYING BOATS

NEW MACHINES FOR
R.A.F.

IMPROVED PERFORMANCE

Substantially improved standards of performance have been achieved in two new British types of military flying-boats.

Early in May a vickers-Supermarine Southampton IV, which is expected to prove itself the fastest military flying-boat yet constructed, will leave Mount Batten, the Royal Air Force marine station near Plymouth, for extended Service trials over the Mediterranean. The flight from England to Malta, where the boat is to be based for about three months, will be made in only two stages.

From Plymouth the boat will fly down the west coast of France as far as the mouth of the Gironde, and will then follow the river valleys across the South of France to the Etang de Berre, near Marseilles. This first day's journey will be nearly 600 miles, and a second non-stop flight of approximately the same length will take the boat to Malta. Later on it will probably go to Port Sudan, on the western shore of the Red Sea, to be thoroughly tested in the hot climate of that region.

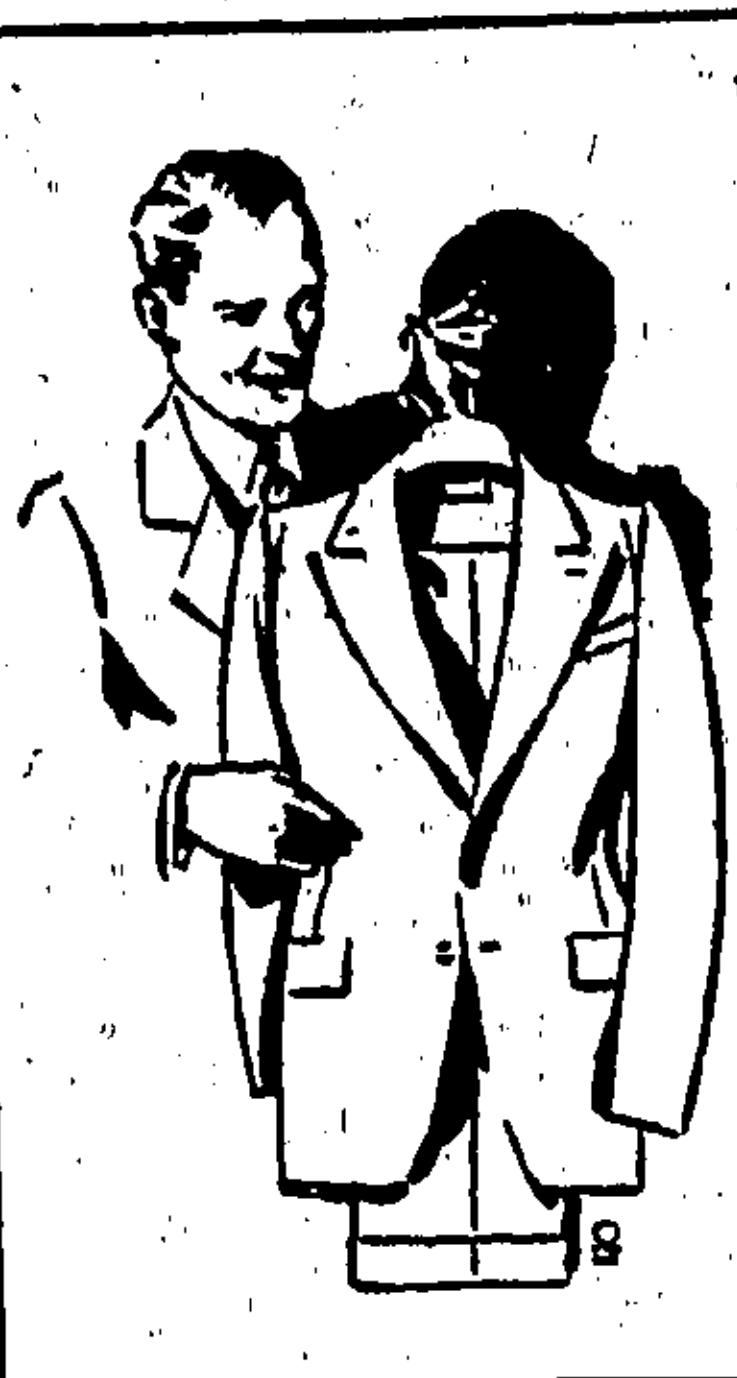
The Southampton IV, is developed from the earlier Southampton, which has for some years been the standard twin-engined reconnaissance flying-boat of the R.A.F. and has accomplished some notable formation cruises. The new type embodies structural improvements which increase the speed by diminishing air resistance. The two Rolls-Royce Kestrel engines are housed in nacelles slung below the upper wings, and the external structure has remarkably clean lines; every detail of wings, tail unit, power-plant installation, and hull is streamlined. The provision of an enclosed cockpit for the pilots is a new in British military flying-boats.

The Air Ministry is about to place an order with Short Brothers for Singapore III. flying-boats, which will take the place of obsolescent machines now at the R.A.F. base at Pembroke Dock. The Singapore III, is an improved version of the Singapore II, an experimental type which in the last three years has undergone extensive trials under Service conditions, including a journey to Port Sudan in 1931.

The four Kestrel engines, of a total horse power in excess of 2,000, are arranged in two tandem pairs in nacelles between the wings. The Singapore III, is expected to be at least 30 miles an hour faster than any military flying-boat at present in the British service. This improved performance to a large extent been made possible by cleanliness of external design. The engines are mounted on single struts, an idea first put into practice in the Singapore II, and since adopted for the Short air-engined flying-boat, the largest aircraft so far built in Great Britain and the second largest in the world.

In official trials the Singapore II, with full load on board, reached a speed of 134 miles an hour at a height of 6,500ft. The Singapore III, is confidently expected to attain 140 miles an hour. The cruising range of the earlier version is more than 1,000 miles, with the usual fuel supply on board. A crew of six—two pilots, three gunners, and a wireless operator—is normally carried in both types. Sleeping accommodation and a kitchen are provided in the hull, and the crew can live on board in comfort during long cruises.

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Honan's Clean Government

SYSTEMATIC UPROOTING OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS

THREE ABLE AND UPRIGHT ADMINISTRATORS

Kaifeng.—Recent years have shown great improvement in the civil administration of this province. Magistrates no longer dare to receive bribes on pain of instant dismissal and prosecutions in the law courts. Statistics compiled by the civil ministry of this province show that 51 magistrates were recently removed from office and that seven of them were delivered to the law courts for trial. Most of them were found guilty of accepting bribes while a few others had committed other offences.

While on this subject, it would be as well to recall that more than forty magistrates were relieved of their posts during the last three months of last year. Several of them were given over to the courts for trial and ever now there are a number of them still in prison. These reflections were brought to mind by the fact that during the last few days, a number of magistrates were reported to have fled for fear of being brought to court to answer charges of receiving bribes.

Three Remarkable Men.

Among the true men who are responsible for this salutary purging of the local administration, is Mr. Li Ching Tai, the civil commissioner of the province. Apart from his personal and public integrity, he is also an earnest reformer. This becomes more and more evident in the increasing improvement generally of the public spirit and honesty of the responsible officials now holding office.

Mr. Chang Ching Yu, the reconstruction commissioner, is another official who has won esteem for his personal integrity. Before coming to Honan, he was connected with the aviation corps. In those days it was his duty to purchase aeroplanes for the Central Government from abroad and consequently was able to command as much as \$100,000 in commission for each transaction. His friends certainly were envious of him but Mr. Chang invariably refunded it to the Central authorities. When he heard of this, Gen. Chiang Kai Shek was loud in his praise.

Able Finance Minister.

These two are not alone of particular note among the many other men noted for their straight dealing. Mr. Li Wen Hao is another gentleman greatly esteemed and reputed to be among the most active of the leading officials of the province. One particular instance of his scrupulous honesty, remarkable in view of the general practice and impressions gathered of the contrary in all parts of the country, can be found in his use

of a special sort of fee or extra money which, in his capacity as financial commissioner, he receives and uses for the benefit of his office. This fee amounts to a sum ranging from \$20,000 to \$30,000 and, according to the old custom, was pocketed by the finance minister. Mr. Li, however, invariably uses the money for the repairing of the ministry's buildings and the replacing or improvement of the office furniture.

Chairmanship of Honan.

Gen. Liu Chih, chairman of Honan, returned here on May 11. In an interview with local pressmen, he said the Central Government had not yet definitely settled his proposed appointment to the chairmanship of Kiangsi. He also said that the headquarters of the bandit suppression campaign being conducted in the Honan-Hupeh-Anhui area, might be established in Huangchuan on the Honan-Hupeh border. Gen. Chang Fang, commander of the 20th Route Army, he said, had been ordered to move his troops nearer Nanyang in southwest Honan.

When Gen. Liu arrived here, all government officials and the special organisations set up by it, immediately hastened to prepare their resignations as Gen. Liu was generally reported to have been transferred to Kiangsi and that either Gen. Ku Tzu Tung, the present chairman of Kiangsi, or Gen. Shang Chen, would become the chairman of Honan. However, the tense situation eased off during the last few days and, at the time of writing, it does not appear likely that there will be any change in the chairmanship of this province for the next few months at least.

Afforestation Progressing.

According to Mr. Chang Ching Yu, the reconstruction commissioner, some 8,000 trees were planted in the precincts of the city on National Arbor Day (March 12) and about 221,000 trees were planted along the Yellow River. Recent investigations showed that ninety per cent. of these trees had taken root and were growing very successfully.

In Sincing hien, situated about 200 li south-west of this city, more than 170,000 mow of land were planted with date trees and their production is averaged at about 5,000,000 catties of dates annually. Owing to the ravages by pernicious insects in this plantation, production has fallen considerably. The reconstruction authorities responsible, are now taking active steps to prevent the spread of the pests and are endeavouring to devise means to rectify the damage.—N. C. Daily News.

AUSTRALIA'S OPEN SPACES

NORTHERN AREA NEEDS SETTLERS

Adelaide, S. Aust.—The importance of developing the northern portion of Australia was strongly stressed by the Minister of Defence, Sir George Pearce, in an address in Adelaide. He said that Australians had to decide soon whether the country should be populated by millions of Asiatics or whether it was to be the home of millions of Australians.

"Events in Manchuria have taught us a big lesson," said Sir George Pearce. "If we do not develop the country, we will not hold it for long. The greater part of the area is capable of further development and it is absolutely unknown to two-thirds of Australians. The vast territory to the north of the tropic of Capricorn is destined to play an important part in the supply of the world's meat. Cattle and sheep thrive there in the good rainfall."

The minister said that the federal Government knew that capital was looking toward the north of Australia as the scene of great development, if the people of Australia were ready for that development.

"What is to be our policy in that regard?" he asked. "Are we to be afraid that if British capital comes into the scheme it may make a profit? That seems to be the fear of some Australians. A policy that will open up a country bigger than many European nations must be as wide as the country itself. If British capital is to open that country, that capital must come in the form of goods. That is where

COLMAN LEAVING THE SCREEN

TIME HAS COME TO ENJOY HAPPINESS

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, May 18. Ronald Colman, who is now on holiday in Spain, says he may never appear in pictures again.

He explains that he has reached the time when happiness in life is the most important thing, and in the future he will follow his own personal desires. In any event he says he has no intention of working any more with his present associates in America, but he may occasionally return to the stage or screen "for personal and artistic enjoyment."

Ronald Colman has been in Spain for some time touring the country and searching for a home on the Mediterranean coast.

Double Pneumonia.

Mrs. Ronald Colman, who had been taken to a nursing home at Nice, is now out of danger. It now transpires that the earlier report that she was suffering from a nervous breakdown was incorrect—the doctors state that she has double pneumonia.

The Ottawa agreements have an important bearing on the question, because, with the return of prosperity, our producers are given a market.

"The development of the country will result from the meat trade. The advance in the chilling process is a hopeful sign. Using the vast country as a breeding ground, it will be possible to fatten cattle in the country near the sea and transport meat by way of the St. Lawrence Canal."

CHIMNEY COLLAPSES

AND INJURES THREE COOLIES

Three coolies were sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday as the result of injuries sustained when they were struck by a chimney which collapsed from the Tai Chung Wa Boarding House to the street below. Two of them, Chui Kam and Wong Chuen were detained in the hospital suffering from injuries to the head and shoulder respectively while the third man was discharged after treatment.

According to a report issued by Police Headquarters, the men, who are coolies, were squatting on the pavement in Nam Wah Lane about 2 p.m. yesterday when the chimney collapsed. Pieces of bricks and stones were sent flying about and the men were struck by some of these.

Enquiries at the Government Civil Hospital last night elicited the news that the men were not regarded to be in a serious condition.

CHILDREN PROGRESSING

Gordon Housan and his sister Ada who were victims of the Yuk Sau Street tragedy on Saturday night are reported to be making favourable progress in the Government Civil Hospital.

It will be remembered that they were in the verandah of their house, 13 Yuk Sau Street, with their sister Jessie and an amah shortly after 9.30 p.m. when the balcony collapsed. The amah died of her injuries almost immediately after while Jessie Housan passed away a few hours after admission to the Hospital.

ASSIST. ANGLICAN BISHOP

Archdeacon Mok Chosen

BISHOP HALL'S APPEAL FOR ENDOWMENT

At the Diocesan Synod held in the Bishop's Chapel at the end of April, Archdeacon Mok was duly elected an Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, and the Rev. Lee Kau Yan was appointed Archdeacon. The Bishop-designate is to have special responsibility for Canton; and for the rural districts of Tsang Hsing; the Hsien of which he is himself a native.

The Archdeacon designate is to have special responsibility for the Limchow and Pakhoi area and will live for three quarters of each year at Limchow.

The thanks of the Diocese are very specially due to Mrs. Lee Kau Yan to agreeing to the separation this will involve—she is staying in Hong Kong to look after their six boys who are at various stages in their education.

I hope to install the Rev. Lee Kau Yan as Archdeacon in the Cathedral in September and then go with him to Pakhoi in October. Archdeacon Mok's consecration as Bishop will depend on three things:—

- (1) The provision of an adequate endowment fund.—The Chairman of the House of Bishops cannot, by constitution, give his consent to the election until he is satisfied that this has been provided.
- (2) The approval of the election by every other Diocese in China—this will not take long once we have the money necessary to get the Chairman's approval.
- (3) Arrangement for consecration. For this three bishops at least are necessary. I hope to be able to persuade Bishop Norris, of Peking, Chairman of the House of Bishops to come down for this, and Bishop Ding, Assistant Bishop of Fukien—who showed his courage and faith so splendidly last month in continuing his confirmation tour directly he was released by the bandits after a month in captivity.

Endowment.

To provide the income for the Assistant Bishop and for the new Archdeacon of Lim Pak—we need \$50,000—I know the Chinese Christian hymen are seeing to this—but I look forward also to many gifts—small and large—from the British community in South China who rejoice with their Chinese fellow Christians in this great step forward in the development of the Church.

Contributions can be sent to Mr. P. E. Parker (Gibbs Livingstone & Co., Ltd.) and Mr. Woo Yee Tang (Naval Dockyard) or to myself.

INDUSTRY IN KWANGTUNG

PROPOSED CONCESSIONS TO ENCOURAGE CAPITALISTS

Canton.—Realising the important part favorable business conditions play in the promotion of industries, local leaders, headed by Messrs. Teng Tse Ju, Hsiao Fu Cheng, Lin Yung Kai and General Chen Chi Tang, have formulated a proposal to push local commerce so as to bring about favorable business conditions which will draw the interest of the public, including the overseas Chinese, for the starting of new industrial ventures in the province.

In submitting the proposal before a recent meeting of the South West Executive Committee of the C.E.C., these leaders pointed out that though the Government has been taking a lead in the industrialisation of the province, which has vast opportunities, public ventures along similar lines have not been very many in number. This is attributed to the general depressed conditions of trade now prevailing for the betterment of which the present proposal is made.

Useful Proposals.

The chief provisions of the present proposal are as follows:

- (1) The abolition of all illegal and exorbitant taxes in accordance with the 3-year plan;
- (2) Adequate measures for the protection of all private enterprises, commercial and industrial;
- (3) Special encouragement for the inauguration by private interests of transportation companies;
- (4) Steps to develop international communications so as to find new markets for domestic products;
- (5) Encouragement for the starting of commercial co-operative organizations in the rural districts;
- (6) The passing and rigid enforcement of special regulations for the protection of industrial enterprises started by overseas Chinese in the province;
- (7) Granting of mining concessions to private interests and special encouragement for the early working of ore deposits in the province; and
- (8) Protection of all legal interests of merchants.

The proposal has received the approval of the South West Executive Committee and will be handed over to the South West Political Council for instructions for their enforcement. Detailed rules of application, based on the above mentioned general principles, are to be devised by the government departments in charge of the schemes.—Canton Gazette.

THE COMINTERN AND THE C.E.R.

Displacement of Non-Party Employee

COMMENT BY HARBIN TIMES

HARBIN, May 21.

The Japanese-owned Harbin Times, in an article dealing with the Chinese Eastern Railway and the activities of its Russian employees, states that North Manchuria is controlled by agents of the third international and that the administration of the railway is in the hands of members of the Comintern.

It declares that the Chinese Eastern Railway has been militarized by Soviet officials as only communists are now engaged, with preference for persons who have completed their term of military service in the Soviet army.

The article says that several years ago many old employees of the railway were discharged and replaced by young men from Soviet Russia who had just completed their military training. "Consequently," it adds, "there are thousands of Soviet agents employed by the Railway who are specialists in warfare."

The Harbin Times goes on to say that the Soviet administrators have thereby been able to turn the Railway into a secret military base and that the majority of the Soviet employees of the railway are engaged in propagandist activities in Russian, Chinese and foreign circles.

The journal declares that the Comintern now wields such a powerful influence in North Manchuria that it is not only able to "steal" locomotives and wagons but is in a position to destroy at any moment telephones, bridges, water towers and railway stations and obstruct the railway service.

The article concludes by saying it is intolerable that the Third International should be allowed to operate in another country and urges

MRS. PEARL BUCK

Chinese Philosopher's Approval

VIEWS ON FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY

Shanghai.—Pearl Buck, in her courageous, honest speech—and writings, has prescribed the only hope for a wavering Christianity not only in China but in the whole world, is the opinion of Dr. Lin Yu Tang, a prominent Chinese philosopher, educator and writer.

Unfortunately, the chances for recognition of this truth is very slight for church officials, missionaries and Christians, generally speaking, are so entangled with a 16th century dogma that clear vision and real Christian action is foreign to them, declares Dr. Lin. Dr. Lin is the son of a Christian pastor and from babyhood has been familiar with the teachings and the methods of missionaries to China.

"Mrs. Buck's criticisms, if accepted, would be a great contribution to the cause of foreign missions. To me, her opinions are vital and courageous; her recommendations are sound; her reasoning clear," declared Dr. Lin.

No Future for Missions.

"It is obviously true that the type of missionary sent to teach us Christianity is in many cases narrow, bigoted and uneducated. They come to us with prejudice, pity at best for the heathens whom they wish to convert not because they love us, but as an obligation to their God, someone in heaven.

"Christianity has no future in China, partly because of the way in which it is presented to us, and partly because of missionaries who preach its stories but do not practice its great teachings. But it goes further than that," he continued, for in his opinion Christianity now held a decidedly low position with the intelligent and better educated people the world over.

Chinese Have No Sense of Sin.

Christianity, as it is taught, is not a practical philosophy, Dr. Lin stated. "The Chinese have no sense of sin fortunately, and cannot understand the Western attitude of mind that one is brought up to do right because one fears to do wrong," Dr. Lin outlined the beginning of religious dogma, stating that its origin was probably Hebrew, down through time until it had gripped the European races with an unusual power. Only now are we beginning to do right because we are human beings and not because we fear some third party's disfavor.

Mrs. Buck's Critics "Silly."

Dr. Liu believes that a liberal-minded attitude would help immensely in the righting of the world and praises highly the efforts of such pioneers as Mrs. Buck and Dr. Richard Wilhelm, the Teiung-tao German pastor who has made great contributions toward the understanding of the Chinese people by the whole world.

Mrs. Buck's critics are treading on thin ice, he says, and duba the efforts of Chinese to discredit her knowledge and portrayal of China as silly.

"She has caught the joyous, vibrating life of China quite accurately," he said.

He conceded that Christianity had also achieved something of merit, even in the tangled fashion that it is taught; and that its visible effects, hospitals and the spreading of knowledge from the Western world were undoubtedly good.

"It is hard to generalize," he finished, "but I am well acquainted with the sort of missionary that Mrs. Buck deplores, the ignorant, self-seeking apostle, who surrounds himself with servants, resides in a comparatively palatial residence and shuns mixing with the Chinese on grounds of prestige of the white man. This kind of man or woman knows within himself or herself that he or she is inferior and that this wall of reserve must be protected to hide the defects. For such people we have no sympathy nor will we ever foster their religion."

Manchukuo immediately to take steps to put an end to its activities and enforce the following measures:

1. Place the Soviet representatives on the railway under the control of Manchukuo.
2. Deprive Soviet representatives of all authority and influence in any organization of a national character.
3. Revoke all previous agreements.
4. Render it impossible for any Soviet agent to steal or destroy any railway property.
5. Eliminate all Communistic influences from the economic affairs of the country.
6. Eliminate Red propaganda and deport all Communist agents.

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THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Limited, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on Friday, the 9th day of June, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 28th day of May last and of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at that meeting. The business of the meeting shall be to receive the report of the directors and to receive the accounts and to receive the dividend for the year ended 31st March 1933.

(1) That the existing 10,000 shares in the capital of the Company of "the nominal value of \$250 each," upon which the sum of \$100 has been paid up, be divided into 50,000 shares of the nominal value of \$50 each, upon which the sum of \$20 shall be credited as paid up.

(2) That as on and from the 1st day of July, 1933, the regulations contained in the printed document "submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof" be approved and adopted as the "Articles of Association of the Company," in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing "Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that in the event of the above mentioned Resolutions being confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, the Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from the 9th June, 1933, to the 15th June, 1933, both days inclusive.

Dated the 3rd day of June, 1933.
JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.
General Agents.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMER.

THE Steamer "SAARBUECKEN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Porto, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are further notified that the Steamer "SAARBUECKEN" has taken at HAMBURG and BREMEN Through Cargo for HONG KONG EX S.S. "LIDA," S.S. "GANTER," S.S. "OTIMA," S.S. "LUMME," S.S. "ORLANDA," and S.S. "CARL" from BREMEN, KOTKA, MAENTYLLOO, TO, HELSINGFORS, RAUMO and HADESLEY.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of June, 1933, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashie, at 10 a.m. on the 10th of June, 1933.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined by the Company's surveyors.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for Counter-signature.

MULHENS & CO.,
Agents:
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMER.
Hong Kong, 5th June, 1933.

SILVER LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel "SILVERCYPRESS" having arrived from the above Port on 30th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 6th June at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within 15 Days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th June will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Cantonment Road,
Hong Kong, 3rd May, 1933.

LOCAL MAPS

Peak District,
Kowloon,
Victoria,
New Territories.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

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London Office: 53, Fleet Street,
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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JUNE 6, 1933.

AMERICAN POLITICS

Nothing could be more unfortunate for America than that the outlet of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency should be marked by political disclosures reflecting on certain members of his Government. Few Presidents have entered White House at such hurricane crisis, and none have faced the storm more gallantly and with greater success. Not only America but the whole world acclaimed President Roosevelt's Government and looked to it for a lead in world affairs on big and generous lines. "When I took office the country was slowly dying," said Mr. Roosevelt, and his words were no exaggeration. It is therefore a matter of world importance that this strong and enterprising Cabinet should not be disrupted. That it has lost prestige is undeniable, but success at the World Economic Conference and in the big reforms contemplated in America's banking, fiscal and judicial systems, should give scope for repairing the damage done during the last two weeks.

The allegations against J. P. Morgan and Company, and their privileged clients are described as "ethical rather than legal." Is it correct ethics for a great financial house to be selling shares to the privileged few, below market price? This gift, for such it was, cannot have been without purpose. Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are not a philanthropic institution, awarding what amounts to large sums of money for personal merit and public services. There seems, however, no suggestion of "bribery and corruption" or "direct influence upon policy." When Mr. Woodin, the most prominent minister concerned, made his transactions, he held no official post and was not, it is said, expecting to receive office. He merely did what almost any business man in his place would have done.

America is largely governed by the heads of vast financial and industrial concerns. Mr. HOOVER, Mr. ANDREW MELLON, Mr. WOODIN, Mr. McADOO and many other leading statesmen are millionaires. They are the best and steadiest influence in American public life. They correspond to the great families of England, and while they lack the long traditions of the Cecil, the Howards and the Balfours, they are men who hold their positions entirely through merit, and without the initial assistance that goes with aristocratic birth in an ancient monarchy. To them, as to an English landowner, politics represent a sacrifice and not a gain. They are in office for the good of the country, and to maintain proper standards in the conduct of national affairs. Now it is suggested that, inevitably, the private interests of a man of great wealth, with holdings in many concerns, must at times run counter to public policy, and therefore the presence of this type in the American Government is undesirable.

While there is a certain truth in this contention the alternative leads to still greater evil. A certain cynic has said, "honesty is one of the privileges of the very rich." Men of moderate means, dependent upon the salaries attached to their offices are called professional politicians. Some of them are unofficial delegates of trade unions, of certain industries or even individual firms. Their general standard cannot be high. They have their livings to get, and they would certainly not refuse the chances offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. They are in politics "for what can get out of it," and their ultimate aim is often a judgeship or a governorship, or some other post which they would not obtain but for services to a party or interest.

Such are the weaknesses of democracy, and, indeed, all forms of government are subject to the defects arising from the clash between personal advantage and public welfare. In practice things are at their best when men of different stations of life and drawn from a wide field of activities work together. In England the presence of what Victorians would call a "great nobleman" on a local authority will prevent colleagues from descending to petty venality, while the nobleman's own tendency to the faults of his caste are likewise corrected. In America, unfortunately, the same is not the case.

A CHINESE TRAGEDY

A Bandit Chief's Blood
Feud

A FATHER AND HIS SEVEN
SONS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Sienyu, May 27.

Here is a Chinese tragedy the last act of which was enacted a few miles west of Sienyu City last week. It concerns a father, his seven sons and a bandit chieftain.

The bandit chief and the father of seven sons were neighbours. About two years ago he persuaded one of the seven sons to join his band. Shortly after this a local military officer enrolled the band in his army and the chieftain became a captain. But there was keen rivalry in this particular district at that time and the military leader in question found himself crowded out. In another section a couple of counties away he saw an opening and settled down there with his followers to live upon the land. He soon proved most unscrupulous in his treatment of the people. After an unusually bad outrage the people's patience gave out, and as if by magic, the whole country rose up, arming themselves with spears, clubs, farming implements, old guns, or swords, in short, just anything they could lay hold of. The soldiers were taken by surprise and over a hundred were killed by the enraged populace. Among the slain was the son who served in the body guard of the former brigand chief now a captain. However his captain managed to escape and fled back to his old haunts.

Back in his old haunts he turned again to banditry. One day he met the father of the seven sons and told him that he wanted another of his sons for his "body-guard." The father objected on the ground that he had already lost one of his sons. The bandit chief informed him that he proposed to have another of his sons if he had to take him by force.

Revenge.

The six remaining sons upon hearing about the proposal of the chieftain got together and decided to make the first move themselves. Early one morning they set out with axes and saws and carrying poles as if they were going up to the mountain to cut wood. They passed by the house of the chieftain. He had just started a fire in the courtyard. He greeted the six sons and asked them where they were going so early. They replied that they were going up to their mountain to cut down a big tree. Thinking that this would be a good time to carry out his threat of taking another of the boys for his band he invited them to come into the courtyard and warm themselves. They accepted the invitation and before the chieftain could make another move to carry out his own plans they surrounded him and clubbed him to death.

The Feud Continues.

A number of the chieftain's followers were nearby but seeing their leader fall and thinking that it was part of an attack against them they bolted for the hills while the six sons returned to their home. There was great rejoicing in all the countryside for many had suffered at the hands of this brigand and his followers. The six sons were great heroes.

However the dispersed followers of the slain brigand soon learned the truth about his death and they began to make plans for revenge. Several months passed without giving them the chance they were seeking. Then a few days ago three of the remaining sons together with one of their cousins walked into an ambush and were shot down by the brigands who fled to the hills beyond the reach of the local militia.

diluted democracy has not had happy results. With the decline of the "Old stock," and the rise of plutocracy, faced only by men of the "cat-paw" type, the standard of American public life has tended to fall, and even the Presidency has not always remained untainted. The new aristocracy of wealth has genuinely attempted to keep the highest offices in proper hands, but these revelations show that groups of rich men still play into each other's advantage. The present inquiry may lead to a general tightening up of official conduct, and the adoption of certain precautions to see that high office is not exploited for personal gain. In Britain the same issue was decided in the not dissimilar "Marconi Scandal," that gravely damaged the Asquith Government.

★ News and Views ★

Tale of the Day.

Mother (to small son learning the alphabet): "Now, sweetheart, what comes after O?"
Small Son: "Yeah!"

Who Told You That?

"And what did they teach you, darling?" she was asked after her first day at school.
"Not much. I've got to go again to-morrow."

Tale of the Day.

Husband: No, dear, no matter if board is cheaper in May, we can't go to Niagara. Eliya. We must think of all the bills we owe. Wife: But can't we think of them just as well down there?

One Gold Coin at World Bank.

Basel.—The gold supply of the Bank for International Settlements, the world's superbank, amounts to one 25-cent gold piece, minted in San Francisco in 1932.

This coin was given to the bank by a friend when he learned that the bank's vaults contained no precious metal. The bank's gold holdings are stored in other banks.

Great Mining Venture.

It is reported that negotiations have been completed with a London financial group for the formation of a company with a working capital of £275,000 to develop Victorian mining fields and also silver-lead and copper deposits in Central Australia. The Victorian mines to be worked are situated at Hendigo, Maryborough, Castlemaine, Tarnagulla, Dunolly, Inglewood and other recognised auriferous areas of former richness.

Latin America to Disarm?

Latin America begins to realize the immense damage that wars and maintenance of armies have done it. Many of the republics are already preparing for the conference to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, at which a determined movement is to be made to set up effective arbitration machinery. Pan American Union officials in Washington believe this can be done. The South American countries now realize that they could have diversified their crops, built up their industry and made themselves less dependent if they had refused to finance big armies and profitable fighting. A costly lesson, but cheap if it can bring permanent peace to Pan America.

Local and General

A Chinese pirate junk is being built at Portsmouth to take part in Navy Week, when one of the episodes will be based on an occurrence on the Yangtze.

Mr. H. Brokenshire, former night editor of the South China Morning Post, left for Japan by the s.s. Nanking yesterday. He will return to Australia after an extended holiday.

Mr. D. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador, is leaving for Nanking again shortly on important business. He called on General Wu Te Chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, last Monday.

Shanghai, May 30.—The Shanghai Municipal Committee for the Disciplinary Punishment of Public Functionaries will be formally inaugurated on June 1, it is announced to-day. Members of the Committee have already been appointed.

Mr. Tung Shu Chin, chief of the Reconstruction Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, has announced that the plans for the construction of a new railway line running between Nantingchow and Huichow in northern Kiangsu were indefinitely postponed owing to financial difficulties of the Provincial Government.

Having defeated the Szechuan troops under General Liu Taun Hou, the Communists are reported to be advancing from Chuijankhan in northern Szechuan to Wanyuan. A part of General Liu's troops was disarmed by the Red forces and the remnants of General Liu's troops are retreating in the direction of Hsuanhan, north of Sui-tung.

A salt field at Tafangshan, near Port Arthur with an area of approximately 250 acres, which was under construction since 1930 has just been completed, reports a message from Dairen. The new field together with another salt field at Port Arthur will be placed under the management of the Government Salt Experiment Station, established at Port Arthur.

Howlers.

The following seasonal blooms are offered by a correspondent as culled from the Sheffield Central Secondary School:—

"A Mormon is a male mermaid."
"The fault of modern Governments is that their members are too ancient."

"A duel is a duel between females."
"England was rationalised during the war, when food supplies were restricted."

"The widow's mite" refers to a poor widow in the New Testament, who, having no money, put her child in the collection."
"Dante's 'Inferno' was inspired by his life with Beatrice."

Shave in 30 Seconds?

All men have suffered from the intolerable slowness of barbers, but if you're in a hurry to be shaved, go to Belgrade, where you can get your beard removed in 30 seconds. In another 30 seconds you get the "fixings" put on and are made all shining and scented for the sports or the "rendezvous."

All in a minute! As you are waiting to change street cars, the winner of this year's Yugoslav shaving record and gold medal was Mr. Job Richauer. A rival beat him out by six seconds and broke the world's record, but was disqualified for scratching his "model."

Women's Faces Becoming Harder.

Woman's face is changing—to a harder, more sophisticated expression.

This may be said to summarise the views of critics after comparing modern faces with those portrayed in the exhibition of paintings of 1870-1900 now being held in Paris. The half-closed, dreamy, kind eyes of the '80's and the full mouth of the '90's are said to be disappearing. Woman's face during the last century, it is claimed, was softer than it is to-day.

The women painted by Renoir, Cabanel, and Manet in the portraits now on view are said to show faces of more individuality, if less piquancy, than those of modern girls.

There was no standardised face then, as it is claimed there is to-day.

Some critics, however, do not regret the transformation. "Very lovely—but lacks pop!" is the comment of an American criticising the face of an old-fashioned girl.

The strike of 1,500 employees of the Poo Yih Mill, 37, West Soochow Road, Shanghai, has come to an end after concluding negotiations last Monday over the subject of bonuses. It was decided, that instead of four days' wages per month as bonus, two days' pay would be accepted.

A Committee chosen by the Dairen Chamber of Commerce, is investigating what steps Dairen can take to counteract the effects on that port of the opening of the port as Rastin, Korea, as a second port for the export of Manchurian produce. It is generally conceded in Dairen that Rastin will offer Dairen serious competition for Manchurian trade.

Nanking, May 30.—In view of the importance of recording work in the various judicial courts, the Ministry of Judicial Administration has decided to establish a training institute for court clerks and registrars. Preparations have already been started and the first class of students will be enrolled after the summer. The period of training is tentatively fixed for one year.—Kuo Min.

According to information received from the Traffic Office, Police Headquarters, the work of demolishing the City Hall, will commence to-day. No further parking of cars will be allowed in the City Hall Square. The site will be occupied by the new Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building, a model of which was recently exhibited at the British Empire Products Fair at the Peninsula Hotel.

The case in which the Singapore authorities are seeking the extradition of Kazuchi Kowaguchi, a Japanese youth, commenced at Central Magistracy yesterday. Kowaguchi is alleged to have stolen a revolver and 24 rounds of ammunition at Singapore, on or about May 20, within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Straits Settlements. Mr. Wynne-Jones asked the accused if he was quite prepared to go back to Singapore on having an extradition order made against him, to which the accused agreed. One week's formal remand was granted.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Far East.

The American Authorities at Shanghai have formally charged Hargrave with a murder charge, declaring he feloniously and wilfully struck Bell on the jaw causing him to fall on the pavement, thereby causing his death. Page 9.
Six hundred Japanese troops brought to Peiping from Tientsin to reinforce the Japanese Legation Guard, just prior to the armistice, returned to Tientsin on Monday morning. Page 9.

General.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the purchase of United States cotton and wheat. Page 9.

It is learned that a portion of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company's partnership agreement was deleted when the agreement was made public. Page 9.
Lieut. Mattern, who left Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, on Sunday to fly round the world, has landed safely at Moscow. Page 9.

Local.

Bank Holiday passed without incident. The rain held off and those not at Happy Valley were, for the most part, bathing.

Results of yesterday's race meeting appear on page 1. The day brought many surprises, and some big dividends were paid.

Mrs. Paul Buck's criticisms on Missionaries have received the support of a well-known Chinese writer and philosopher. Page 7.

Letters from people up country show the varying conditions in China. In Honan things seem good, but our Sienyu correspondent tells a terrible story of disorder and brigandage. Page 7.

On page 7 we give an outline of proposals under consideration by the Kwangtung Government to attract Chinese overseas capitalists to help develop the resources of the Provinces. Many concessions and safeguards are suggested.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

TO-DAY

(June 6)

(V Moon 14th Day)

Sprouting Seeds (Mung-chung).
Rotary Club Tiffin.
Civil Service Cricket Club, Whist Drive, 8.30 p.m.
Opening of H.K. Women's International Club, 5 p.m., by Lady Southern.
Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D., 3 p.m.
Property Sales, Lammert's Auction Rooms, 3 p.m.

Theatres.

King's: "Bachelor's Affairs."
Queen's: "Men Must Fight."
Central: "Destination Unknown."
Majestic: "Sky Devils."
Oriental: "Panama Flo."
Star: "Svengali."
World: "The Viking."

Dances.

Tea Dances at Gloucester Building; King's Restaurant; and Hong Kong Hotel.

Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, King's Restaurant; and Peninsula Hotel.

Principal Mails.

Inward from Europe via Siberia by Felix Roussel.
Outward for Australia by Sydney Maru, 10.30 a.m.; Air Mail for Europe by Felix Roussel, 1 p.m.; steamer, 2.30 p.m.; for America and Europe via Siberia by Pres. Wilson, 5 p.m.

Sports.

Aquatics:—Chinese Civil Servants Bathing Club Gala, 7.30 p.m.
Law: Bowls:—Open Championship, J. F. Lanny v. F. V. Ribeiro (Civil Service green), 5.30 p.m.
Lawn Tennis:—"B" Division: South China v. Chinese B.C.; Club de Recreio v. University; Graduates v. Indian R.C.; U.S.R.C. v. Civil Service; Kowloon C.C. v. Hong Kong C.C. Hong Kong Area League: Kowloon Section. "B" Company, Lincolns v. Signals; Hong Kong Section, Headquarters Wing, South Wales Borderers v. 15th Battery, Royal Artillery.
Sunrise:—5.38 a.m.; Sunset: 7.05 p.m.
Tides:—High at 7.10 and 21.00; Low at 0.48 and 14.13.

CHUNG SHAN UNIVERSITY
BIG LIBRARY TO BE ESTABLISHED

According to a telegram from Nanking, the Chung Shan University Authorities have decided to increase the size of the library building.

The new library will consist of the following departments: the Newspaper Room, Reading Room, Investigation Department, Secretary's Office, and the Library. This library can seat over 1,000 persons, and will have over 800,000 volumes. It will be the biggest library in the Republic of China, and will be opened to the public after the Summer holidays.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN J.P. MORGAN CO. CASE

TWENTY-FOUR PER CENT ON PROFITS

DETAILS OF MORGAN PARTNER- SHIP AGREEMENT DISCLOSED

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

WASHINGTON, June 5. IT IS learned that a portion of Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company's partnership agreement was deleted when the agreement was made public.

It showed that in addition to having a small interest in the profits, some of the junior partners received "straight" salaries of \$100,000 a year.

According to the Senate Inquiry Committee members profit were divided according to seniority, investments, and the partner's importance, running from about 24 per cent to the senior partner, Mr. J. P. Morgan, to one per cent to the newer partners.

HOOVER'S NAME MENTIONED

BUT RUMOUR IS HOTLY DENIED

WASHINGTON, May 31. Former President Herbert Hoover's name was drawn into the investigation of the affairs of J. P. Morgan and Company to-day.

This development came after Ferdinand Pecora, the committee's counsel, made public a list of 100 persons, who had been given the privilege of purchasing United Corporation at below the market price. One of those named was Edgar Rickard.

Senator Edward P. Costigan asked if Rickard was the person "who is reputed to be the representative of former President Hoover."

George Whitney, member of the House of Morgan, and president of the New York Stock Exchange, was on the stand.

"I don't know enough about him to know, Whitney responded.

Rickard was administrative assistant to Hoover during his Belgium relief work and other post-war activities. He was a frequent visitor to the White House during the Hoover administration.

Others Mentioned.

Others mentioned included, Ambassador Norman Davis, Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin, Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, former Democratic National Chairman John J. Rasko, General John J. Pershing, Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, the late Senator Dwight Morrow and J. Henry Rosaback, Republican national committeeman of Connecticut.

It was revealed persons on the list were permitted to purchase United Corporation at \$75 a share at a time when the market price was \$90.

George Howard, president of United Corporation, and Whitney disclosed that J. P. Morgan and Company realized an actual profit of \$7,000,000 and a paper profit possibly as high as \$40,000,000 in handling a single United Corporation issue.

Many of those mentioned in the favored list of United Corporation purchases were also given the privilege of purchasing Standard Brands, Inc., and Allegheny Corporation, previous testimony before the senate committee of inquiry revealed.

Rickard Issues Hot Denial.

New York, May 31. Edgar Rickard issued a statement to-day declaring he represented former President Hoover in no manner whatever when he purchased United Corporation stock from the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company below market price.

Rickard said his dealings in the stock were purely personal.

"It is outrageous to attempt to capitalize on my association with Hoover to drag his name into this matter," Rickard said.

Rickard's statement was prompted by developments at Washington in the Morgan inquiry. When it was revealed Rickard had the privilege of obtaining one of the Morgan stock bargains, Senator Edward P. Costigan asked whether it was not true that Rickard was "reputed to be a representative of Ex-President Hoover."

Had No Dealing in Stock Market.

PALO ALTO, CALIF., May 31. Paul Sexton, secretary to former President Herbert Hoover, declared to-day that Hoover as secretary of commerce, and while he was in the presidency, refused ownership or dealing in stocks, directly or indirectly.

Hoover, Sexton said, had no knowledge of or interest in the transactions in United Corporation stock, discussed to-day in the Washington hearings into the affairs of J. P. Morgan and Company, in connection with which Hoover's name was mentioned.

AFFAIRS OF EX-TREASURY SECRETARIES

MORE REVELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 29. A request was made in the Senate to-day to broaden still further the powers of the committee which is investigating the activities of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and direct it to reveal the public and private income tax records of Mr. Andrew Mellon and Mr. Ogden Mills, former Secretaries of Treasury, since 1917.

The resolution to conduct this investigation was introduced by Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, and backed by Senator Burton L. Wheeler, of Montana.

If the Senate grants the request, the investigation will be far more complicated than the Morgan hearings because of the wide financial and industrial interests of the Mellon and Mills families.

In requesting the investigation, it was pointed out that charges made by a former investigator for the Senate banking and currency committee against Mr. Mills and Mr. Mellon had never been heard. Senator McKellar said that he was not alleging that there was wrongdoing anywhere but he believed that the investigation would show that the whole income tax system was wrong and failed to protect Federal interests.

The original charges made against Mr. Mellon and Mr. Mills were made in a Government suit filed last February by Mr. David A. Olsen, counsel to the Senate Committee before Mr. Ferdinand Pecora was engaged.

\$11,000,000 Unpaid.

On that suit, Mr. Olsen stated that the Gulf Oil Co., one of the Mellon organizations, had not paid the Government income taxes of more than \$11,000,000 that were due. Neither Mr. Mellon, while Secretary of Treasury, nor Mr. Mills, in the same capacity, had attempted to collect the money. The case is still pending.

Mr. Olsen, working on behalf of the Senate Committee, also revealed that Mr. Mills, while Secretary of Treasury, had signed a warrant remitting \$45,343 in taxes against the estate of his father, the late Mr. Ogden Mills.

Senator McKellar said that a system which permitted Mr. Mills to pay, on behalf of the Government, his own claim against it, should be investigated and remedied. Mr. Mills was executor of his father's estate. He explained that, due to error, the taxes had been imposed when the Government was not entitled to them.

Senator McKellar did not especially aim to delve into the tax remissions but rather to determine whether the two former Secretaries of Treasury still owed the Government any money.

St. Lawrence Treaty.

A new phase of the Morgan investigation was brought out to-day by Senator Robert La Follette, of Wisconsin, who said that the Morgan bank had used its extensive influence to prevent the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Canada for the improvement of the St. Lawrence waterway.

The treaty provides for joint development of the St. Lawrence River by the United States and make navigation possible, through the Great Lakes to Chicago and other inland ports.

This development would materially strengthen the foreign trade of the middle-west, Senator La Follette said. The port of New York would naturally lose some of its business and so the Morgan interests were blocking it. He would ask the investigating committee to determine how far the bank had gone in meddling with international affairs.

NEW CATHEDRAL FOR LIVERPOOL

TO COST THREE MILLION STERLING

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

LONDON, June 5. THE foundation stone of the Metropolitan Roman Catholic Cathedral at Liverpool, which will cost three million sterling, was laid in the presence of a quarter of a million people from all parts.

The Irish Cardinal, MacRory, replaced Cardinal Bourne, who is ill, as the Papal Legate.

A thousand priests participated in an ecclesiastical procession before the laying of the foundation stone.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

A Humorous Aside

TO MEET IN A FOSSIL MUSEUM!

LONDON.—Even if the World Economic conference were to yield no other lasting benefit to mankind, it will at least have warmed the hearts of cynics who acclaim as inspired the choice of London's new geological museum as the scene of the conference when it assembles on June 12. They make no effort to conceal their pleasure at the fortuitous convening of another vast international conference in a structure designed to house prehistoric relics.

Those more inclined to see a propitious omen in the selection of a museum point to the permanence this might impute to the task of the delegates.

Leaving geological symbols aside, however, Britons have torn a leaf out of the traditional United States book of record-hunting and announced that in respect to attendance the conference will be the biggest ever held in London. An amateur statistician has computed that the sixty-odd nations to be invited represent 1,700,000,000 people, all of whom would be several degrees happier if the conference, besides adopting laudable resolutions, were to put into practice some of the sagest proposals for financial and economic improvement. Delegations and their staffs are expected to number about 9,500. London hotels, restaurants, theatres and night-club proprietors, anticipating overflow business during the sessions, are confident of experiencing the much-heralded "upturn" at last during, if not after the economic conference. Shopkeepers, too, expect added patronage.

St. James Palace Too Small.

Finding a shelter for the occasion has been no easy assignment for the Office of Works here. Structural experts scanned and then passed over St. James' palace, which had harboured the naval conference, but was considered too cramped for the more expensive economic assemblage. Albert Hall, scene of innumerable public meetings and concerts, was also proposed, but failed to elicit favour. Instead, it was agreed to choose the Museum of Geology Survey which, though not completed, will be hurried into service for emergency use.

The museum, erected at a cost of £250,000 (almost \$1,000,000 at par), offers the advantage of an excellent lighted interior with daylight pouring through the transparent roof and large windows on all floors. The conference room will be situated on the main floor, 100 feet wide and 140 feet long, with the chairman's rostrum at one end. About 170 chief delegates will be accommodated in the body of the hall with proud desks of their own, while more diplomats, experts and secretaries will be seated on each side.

Press and Public.

Another section has been arranged for 200 journalists and a final block of seats for the public. Rows of telephone booths have been built to fulfill the two-fold function of news transmission and Turkish baths for sweating reporters.

"London will live up to its reputation as the switchboard of the world," declared one locally-patriotic Post Office official, "and those attending the conference will be able to communicate with all corners of the earth, to bridge oceans and continents and, if they wish, talk to persons on ships."

Two refreshment lounges will give respite to tired, hungry delegates and will doubtless serve as lobbies for those intent on coaxing and extracting information. The basement will contain refreshment room, writing accommodations and the vaunted post-office, including facilities for cabling, such as teleprinters. Galleries will provide the (Continued on next column).

ATLANTIC FLOWN AGAIN

LIEUT. MATTERN LANDS AT OSLO

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

OSLO, June 5. THE airman Lieut. Mattern has flown direct non-stop from Newfoundland and landed here.

He is resuming his flight to Moscow to-day.

MATTERN REACHES MOSCOW.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

Moscow, June 5. Lieut. Mattern arrived here at 2.05. British summer time from Norway where his first landing, since leaving New York, was the Islet of Jom Fruland at 10.15 yesterday morning, twenty-three hours after his start.

After a sleep he resumed his flight at 3 a.m., landing at the Teler Military Aerodrome outside Oslo at 4.20 and then at 6.40 he left for Moscow.

Earlier Report.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

LONDON, June 5. Alarm is now felt for the safety of the airman Lieut. Mattern as he is long overdue.

Although various aeroplanes were sighted over Ireland yesterday and it was rumoured he had landed in Spain, so far, all reports are unconfirmed.

His petrol supply should have been exhausted by noon yesterday.

A lookout is being kept at all European aerodromes.

SILVER MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 5. FOLLOWING ARE THE SILVER QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET TO-DAY:

Spot	June 3	June 2
Forward	19.7/16	19.1/16
Forward	19 1/2	19 1/2

second refreshment lounge, designed for eminent, if wilted delegates, while separate offices will hold secretaries, stenographers and other staff members.

Labours of Hercules.

Unless it be removed before the chairman pounds the opening gavel, a 12-ton statue of Hercules will greet the arriving delegates. Carved in Portland stone, the work is an imitation of the famous Hercules and was brought from London's old geological museum to be established to reinforce the floor to bear its weight.

Even if the delegates resent the implication of the geological museum, all will recognize that the Hercules edifice aptly symbolizes the task they face.

AMERICAN DELEGATION IN HOPEFUL MOOD

New York, May 31.

The American delegation to the world economic conference sailed to-day on the liner President Roosevelt, with the exception of Senator James Couzens, who will leave next week.

Couzens was delayed because of a desire to remain in Washington for the hearings in the affairs of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, heading the delegation, said he hoped an agreement on fundamentals would be reached within a few weeks after the conference convenes in London June 12.

He said he would strive to his utmost to carry out the programme of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, seeking stabilization of money, and lower tariffs.

Hull reiterated that war debts would be barred at the world economic conference. President Roosevelt, he said, had reserved the right to handle debts through regular diplomatic channels.

Sailing with the delegation was Ralph W. Morrison, retired banker of San Antonio, Texas, who accepted a last-minute invitation to become a delegate. He was the sixth and final delegate to be selected.

Other delegates who sailed, besides Hull and Morrison, were Senator Key Pittman, Congressman Sam D. McPherson and James M. Cox, former Democratic presidential candidate.

JAPANESE TROOPS LEAVE PEIPING

SITUATION NOW CON- SIDERED SATISFACTORY

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

PEIPING, June 5. SIX hundred Japanese troops brought here from Tientsin to reinforce the Japanese Legation Guard, just prior to the armistice, returned to Tientsin this morning. The Japanese authorities deciding that the local situation has improved sufficiently for these men to return to Japan.

ONLY A TEMPORARY TRUCE

NEED FOR CHINA'S REGENERATION

Nanking, May 30.—Speaking at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters yesterday, Mr. Wu Chih Hui, the veteran Party Leader, declared that the present cessation of hostilities in North China was really only a "temporary respite," as it did not provide any permanent solution of the situation.

He emphasized that, in order to attain a permanent and satisfactory solution of the crisis, the nation must make concrete efforts for its own regeneration.

Regarding the means of regeneration, Mr. Wu pointed out that although China was generally described as a disorganized State, it seemed to him however that what she really wanted was not a better organization, but rather an abiding faith on the part of the entire nation in the Three People's Principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The people must have implicit, unqualified and unquestioning faith in the doctrines of Dr. Sun before any really effective effort could be made for the regeneration of the nation, Mr. Wu concluded.—Kuo Min.

THE DEMILITARISED ZONE

TO BE LEFT IN HANDS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

PEIPING, June 5. YU HSUEH CHUNG, who has been visiting General Huang Fu, states that control of the demilitarised zone has been left entirely to the discretion of the Provincial Government, which would appoint magistrates and directors of public safety as the Japanese withdrew.

Yu Hsueh Chung also announced that the Provincial Government is reducing taxes collected in the war-stricken area.

SPECIAL FORCE OF 25,000 MEN

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

PEIPING, June 5. A SPECIAL force of 25,000 men is being raised to control the demilitarised zone created under the terms of the Sino-Japanese truce. It is learned that the nucleus of the force will be a picked body of the Tientsin Paoantui, which in recent years performed a wonderful service in an area where Chinese troops are not allowed under the Boxer Protocol, being responsible for the suppression of troubles in Tientsin during November, 1931.

The question of disposition of General Li Chi Chun's irregulars still remains unsettled and General Hsiung Ping is going to Tientsin again to continue the negotiations with the Japanese Authorities there.

UNITED STATES LOAN TO CHINA

FOR PURCHASE OF COTTON AND WHEAT

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

WASHINGTON, June 5. THE Reconstruction Finance Corporation has authorized a loan of \$40,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the purchase of United States cotton and wheat.

Four-fifths of the money is to be used for cotton and one-fifth for wheat, in the open markets of the United States and the purchases must be shipped in American ships unless these are not available.

The loan runs for three years at five per cent interest.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Finance Minister, who is now in England for the World Economic Conference, signed the contract during his stay in Washington.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF CHINA

RESOLUTION THAT THEY BE GIVEN BACK

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

MONTREUX, June 5. A RESOLUTION urging that China should be given back the sovereign rights over her entire territory, was yesterday passed by the Committee dealing with political and juridical matters at the Plenary Congress of the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies, at which 23 countries were represented.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL PACT

New Agreement Ratified by Teheran

COMPANY TO WORK HALF ORIGINAL GROUND

Teheran, May 30.—The Majlis to-day ratified the new oil agreement between the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. and the Persian Government. It now only remains to be signed by the Shah before coming into force.

The new agreement permits the company to work approximately half their original ground in south-west Persia and stipulates that the company shall give up all those portions which cannot be worked by 1938, when the total shall not exceed 100,000 square miles.

Under the agreement, the company will not have the exclusive right to install pipe lines.

The company will pay Persia one-fifth of its net profits, as well as a royalty of four gold shillings a ton on all oil produced. In the event of sterling falling, the company will compensate Persia for the loss on exchange.

The new concession will run for sixty years, after which Persia will claim all the company's effects.

The company also agrees to engage Persians as far as possible to pay a sum of £100,000 a year for the education of students proceeding to England to study engineering.

In addition, the Persian Government will have the right to cancel the concession if the company wishes to liquidate, or fails to carry out the terms of the agreement. Such cancellation, however, would be subject to two years' notice.

The agreement was signed on May 1 in the presence of the Persian Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Justice, and Sir John Cadman, chairman of the company. Previously, the Council of Ministers had approved the grant of the new concession.

HARGRAVE ON MURDER CHARGE

SEQUEL TO FRACAS AT SHANGHAI

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

SHANGHAI, June 5. THE American Authorities have formally charged Hargrave with a murder charge, declaring he feloniously and wilfully struck Bell on the jaw causing him to fall on the pavement, thereby causing his death.

A message from Shanghai dated June 3, stated Glen Hargrave, an ex-United States marine, at present a Ford car salesman, has voluntarily surrendered to the United States District Attorney following the death of a Britisher, Leslie Malcolm Bell, aged thirty-five.

Mr. Bell, who was educated at Bedford School, was allegedly killed as the result of a blow which knocked him down outside the Shanghai Club, following a quarrel concerning the sale of a car.

There is a possibility of Hargrave facing a murder charge following the inquest on June 9.

Mr. Bell was found by two passers-by, lying in an unconscious condition on the Bund on Wednesday afternoon. He was rushed to hospital, but died on Thursday morning without regaining consciousness. A wound was found on his chin, and a post-mortem was made.

Deceased was employed with Messrs. Mustard and Company, and was well-known in Shanghai, where he was a member of the A.D.C.

TRIBUTE TO MR. T. V. SOONG

CHINESE MINISTER TO MEET BRITISH PREMIER

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY]

LONDON, June 5. PAYING a tribute to the Chinese Finance Minister, Mr. T. V. Soong, Chief Chinese delegate to the World Economic Conference, who lands in England to-day, as a visitor of exceptional distinction, The Times states that his achievements during the past two years, do not justify excessive optimism as to the prospects of the Nanking Government which has many enemies.

It does, however, at least suggest that the policy of Mr. Soong and Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is the most likely one to restore Chinese prosperity.

Mr. Soong's policy is a realist's policy, the paper states, and its advocacy requires exceptional courage, coming so soon after the successful revolution.

The fact that its champion is to meet Mr. MacDonald and other Cabinet Ministers inspires the hope that they will take advantage of his presence to discuss Anglo-Chinese relations in a spirit of friendly collaboration.



Children take to 'OVALTINE' COLD

Instinctively

Youthful appetites are hard to please in the summer; less food is eaten; the need for energy-giving nourishment is greater.

Cold 'Ovaltine' is not only delicious and refreshing but it supplies energy-giving nourishment in a concentrated and most easily digested form. Your children will enjoy this delightful tonic-drink.

The delightful **OVALTINE** Summer COLD Drink

DAY OF BIG DIVIDENDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Race 6.
Mr. G. W. Sewell's Ntug (Mr. Sewell) 1
Mr. A. E. M. Rafeck's City of Melbourne (Mr. Ingram) 2
Mr. S. W. Tang's Cossack's Choice (Mr. Fung) 3
Won by a neck; the same between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 34.1 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$39.70.
Places: \$23.60; \$18.10; \$17.80.
Also ran:—Aurora (Mr. Fischer).
But After That (Mr. Soares), Canby (Mr. Laing), City of Brisbane (Mr. Frost), Kilrea (Mr. Harriman), Northern Star (Mr. Young), Ration (Mr. Proulx), Teemush (Mr. Poy), What's That (Mr. Heard), Wotin (Mr. Butler).
Betting. Win. Places.
Total 2,585 2,521
1st pony 163 160
2nd pony 17 17
3rd pony 167 234

Race 7.
Mr. Harhar's Disorderly Conduct (Mr. Frost) 1
Mr. Wong Ping Shun's Bold General (Mr. Botelho) 2
Mr. Guilo's Victor (Mr. Guilo) 3
Won by short head; one length between second and third.
Time: 2 mins. 11.1 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$11.80.
Places: \$6.00; \$5.00; \$7.00.
Also ran:—Aden (S. Y. Laing), Funny Face (Mr. Harriman), The Raincoat (Mr. Ip).
Betting. Win. Places.
Total 2,374 1,944
1st pony 553 560
2nd pony 390 285
3rd pony 342 334

Race 8.
Messrs. Tester and Abraham's The Tiger (Mr. Frost) 1
Mr. W. T. Stanton's Marquis Hall (Mr. Stanton) 2
Mr. Tally Ho's Valorous (Mr. Heard) 3
Won by six lengths; two lengths between second and third.
Time: 2 mins. 04.2 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$17.70.
Places: \$8.70; \$12.80; \$6.50.
Also ran:—Blue Star (Mr. Pan), Bright Star (Mr. Laing), Jungle Jim (Mr. Harriman), Tom (Mr. Butler).
Betting. Win. Places.
Total 3,414 2,573
1st pony 848 630
2nd pony 123 146
3rd pony 1,212 738

Race 9.
Messrs. Wuang and Li's Battling Horse (Mr. Pan) 1
Mr. S. W. Tang's Just Imagine (Mr. Ingram) 2
Mr. Chan's The Loafer (Mr. Soares) 3
Mr. O.P.K.'s African Eve (Mr. Sewell) 3
Dead heat.
Won by short head; 1 1/2 lengths between second and third.
Time: 1 min. 17.2 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$12.40.
Places: \$3.60; \$24.70; \$11.10 and \$40.80.
Also ran:—Black Velvet (Mr.

Stanton), Esk (Mr. Fung), Helvellyn (Mr. Frost), Krata Viz (Mr. Proulx), Much Ado (Mr. Ip), Swale (Mr. Poy), Ta Pestio (Mr. Pearce), The Goat (Mr. Harriman), The Raincoat (Mr. Young), Toby (Mr. Jordan).
Betting. Win. Places.
Total 2,938 2,889
1st pony 1,056 633
2nd pony 113 118
3rd pony 184 190
3rd pony 17 30

Race 10.
Mr. E.R.'s Tenorio (Mr. Proulx) 1
Mr. H.S.Y.'s Wakefield (Mr. Frost) 2
Mr. S. W. Tang's Mike (Mr. Harriman) 3
Won by 1 1/2 lengths; two lengths between second and third.
Time: 2 mins. 04.1 secs.
Pari-mutuel:—
Winner: \$78.80.
Places: \$30.70; \$11.50.
Also ran:—Dee (Mr. Heard), Widnes (Mr. Pan).
Betting. Win. Places.
Total 3,363 1,452
1st pony 189 84
2nd pony 735 338

CASH SWEEPS

Race 1.
No. 333 \$1,182
" 393 394
Race 2.
No. 422 \$1,141
" 250 339
" 22 163
Nos. 100, 80, 158, 298, 24—\$50 each.

Race 3.
No. 372 \$1,120
" 379 320
" 179 160
Nos. 252, 515, 232, 393, 194, 522, 143, 382, 471, 38, 498, 553, 338, 550—\$50 each.

Race 4.
No. 385 \$1,583
" 295 452
" 474 226
Race 5.
No. 139 \$2,758
" 240 783
" 209 394
Nos. 575, 106, 463—\$100 each.

Race 6.
No. 433 \$1,428
" 455 408
" 576 304
Nos. 135, 395, 203, 187, 400, 469, 277, 337, 218, 438—\$50 each.

Race 7.
No. 458 \$1,771
" 580 506
" 623 253
Nos. 253, 628, 10—\$50 each.

Race 8.
No. 495 \$1,835
" 128 520
" 400 260
Nos. 459, 183, 193, 445—\$50 each.

Race 9.
No. 637 \$1,897
" 501 543
" 759 136.50
" 641 135.50
Nos. 677, 416, 10, 196, 137, 350, 108, 65, 466, 389, 620—\$50 each.

Race 10.
No. 764 \$2,226
" 80 636
" 72 318
Nos. 7, 738—\$50 each.

A GOLFING BATTLE

ST. ANDREW'S COUNCIL CLUB VERSUS THE PROFESSIONALS

"NO PAY, NO PLAY"

LONDON, May 30.
Relations are strained between British professional golfers and the ruling body, the Royal and Ancient Club, and the St. Andrews Town Council.
The trouble is over a question of gate-money, and there is sure to be some grumbling, and a general air of frigidity when the world's golfers descend on the famous course for the British Open championship in July.

United States and other foreign professionals will sympathize with their British colleagues, for it is generally admitted that they have a right to be paid.
Briefly, the dispute is this: St. Andrews, from time immemorial a free course to the public, has, by act of parliament, instituted an entrance fee of 2/6d. for this year's open.

Now, the annual international professional match between England and Scotland was scheduled to be played at St. Andrews, on the eve of the Open, and the Professional Golfers' Association asked St. Andrews' permission to charge gate money, the proceeds of which would go to its charity fund.
St. Andrews, however, refused, thereby bringing down on the heads

of the Royal and Ancient and the town council a storm of protest and abuse from golf writers. Newspapers devoted columns to criticism of St. Andrews' arbitrary attitude. The *Edinburgh Evening News*, for instance, deplored the fact that a Scot was not able to defend the charge of petty meanness against the city.

In any case the professionals have settled the dispute, although their opinion of the authorities is by no means flattering. They have decided to hold the match elsewhere, probably at Carnoustie, where gate money will be charged, and where the local authorities, besides charity, benefit.

Anthony Spalding, veteran golf writer of *The Star*, has been most outspoken in his condemnation of the Royal and Ancient and the St. Andrews town council.

"St. Andrews has not given the professionals a square deal," he writes. "I advise the professionals to spirit—no pay, no play." He points out that through charging gate money for the Open, the town and the championship committee will make money out of the professionals, and he draws up this imaginary bill to prove it. Expended: prize-money £750; printing, installation of gate boxes, commissions, extra labour, expenses of committee, £1,250. (a very liberal sum) total £2,000. (income: aggregate attendance over five days, 40,000 people at 2/6d., £2,000. He estimates that even at a minimum the town council and the committee will share £2,000 profit.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

CRAWFORD ELIMINATES SATOH

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

PARIS, June 4.
BRITAIN made her exit from the Men's Singles of the French Championships during the week-end, when first Fred Perry and then H.G.N. Lee were eliminated, the former in the quarter-finals and Lee in the semi-finals. But she will be represented in the final of the Women's Singles, when Miss Scriven meets Mme. Mathieu.

To-day saw Henri Cochet, the French idol, passed into the final when he defeated Lee by three sets to one, and Jack Crawford, Australia's foremost player, qualified to oppose him by crushing Jiro Satoh in straight sets with the loss of four games.

Satoh, who scored a magnificent victory over Perry on Saturday, met Crawford when the Australian was at his very best. By superb drives and whirlwind tactics, Crawford hammered Satoh into submission, winning the first set to love and the next two at 6-2.

The Pace that Kills.
H.G.N. Lee took the first set from Cochet after 20 games, and then found the effort had cost him too much. He faded away in the subsequent three sets capturing three games in each.

Mme. Mathieu, Helen Wills Moody's most dangerous opponent at Wimbledon this year, entered the final of the women's singles by overcoming Miss Helen Jacobs, America's No. 2 player.

Miss Jacobs held the commanding lead of 5-1 in the first set, and reached set point at 5-4, but the Frenchwoman, playing at her best, issued such a determined challenge, that Miss Jacobs was not allowed to improve on the occasion, and finally conceded the set at 6-6.

The American player went into a 3-2 lead in the second set, but was again confronted with some marvellous all court play by Mme. Mathieu. Driving excellently, Mme. Mathieu won the next four games in a row to clinch the match.

A Poor Game.
The poorest match of the tournament was seen when Miss Scriven and Miss Betty Nuthall met in the other semi-final.

It was a tragedy of errors, with Miss Nuthall guilty of the majority.

Miss Scriven won the first set with little difficulty, conceded the second and went to her points in the third after a very disappointing display by both players.

The scores were:

MEN'S SINGLES

Semi-Finals.

H. Cochet (France) beat H. G. N. Lee (Britain) 9-11, 6-3, 6-3.
J. Crawford (Australia) beat Jiro Satoh (Japan) 6-0, 6-2, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Semi-Finals.

Mme. Mathieu (France) beat Miss Helen Jacobs (America) 8-6, 6-3.
Miss Scriven (Britain) beat Miss Betty Nuthall (Britain) 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

U.S. BASEBALL

EARNSHAW FINED AND SUSPENDED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, June 4.
A SENSATION was caused in baseball circles yesterday when Earnshaw, the major league batter, was suspended for ten days and fined \$500 for failure to condition himself.

This is the first case of this description for several seasons.

New York Yankees world champions, New York Giants and Chicago White Sox recorded dual triumphs. Pittsburgh Pirates, St. Louis Cardinals and Cleveland Indians were forced to divide the spoils.

Results as cabled by Reuter:

National League.

R. H. E.
New York 2 6 0
Brooklyn 0 3 0
Schumacker pitched.

New York 9 11 1
Brooklyn 1 5 4
O'Doul hit a homer.

Philadelphia 1 8 1
Boston 0 5 1
Holley hit a homer.

Philadelphia 6 11 3
Boston 9 15 1
Pittsburgh 9 14 1

Vaughan hit a homer.
Chicago 8 5 0
Hartnett hit a homer.

Pittsburgh 9 5 9
Paul Wanner hit two homers.
Chicago 9 12 0

(Continued at foot of next column)

MIDDLESEX BEAT HAMPSHIRE

CLOSE FINISH AT LORD'S

(Special Air-Mail Service)

LONDON, May 18.
Middlesex won their match with Hampshire at Lord's yesterday by two wickets after a good game as may be seen this year. Overnight Hampshire had lost one wicket, having in hand a 30-run lead. It was obvious that the hot sun on a soaked wicket would help the bowlers; indeed, the batsmen throughout the day had to scratch for their runs.

In the ordinary course of events a captain would not trust his leg-break-cum-googly bowler to get out the other side on a wicket which is made for the accurate-length bowler of the type of J. T. Hearne, to quote one only of the best Middlesex men. But H. J. Enthoven, having put on R. W. V. Robins at the Nursery end, stuck to him, though the bad ball came along now and then to be promptly hit into the mound stand. The wicket was on the low side of Lord's and the distance not great. That the Middlesex bowler was in his best form is shown by the bowling analysis, which tells that in 18 overs he got seven wickets for 36 runs. Robins' bowling was evidence enough that when he can control his length he is one of the best of our present-day men.

On the Hampshire side there were only three who got into double figures. The two veterans, Brown and Kennedy, did their share. Otherwise there was little to interest the spectators unless an occasional hit from a long hop was hit for six or 37.

There was a quarter of an hour before luncheon which the Middlesex batsmen had to face in which Lee was caught at slip. The Hampshire captain had Kennedy on at the Nursery end and Boyes, a left-hander, bowling from the pavilion. In a few minutes Hearne was out leg-before-wicket, with Hendren also defeated in the same way. There were then four Middlesex wickets down for 37 runs, and the visitors appeared to have the match in their hand. Sims by this time had made two good hits to the mound stand, one of them counting six. He was declared out l.b.w., as were also many other players in the match. Sel-dom has such a total been written on the score card; furthermore, the number of appeals was far above the average.

An Old Incident.
There must have been many "near things," as the saying goes. Hulme hit well, but an incident occurred when he was batting with H. J. Enthoven which will be discussed for some time. The professional played a ball to mid-wicket and called his partner for a run; it was a bad call. The wicket was thrown down by the Hampshire fielder; the Middlesex captain was declared out by Walden, the umpire. The score was then 44 for what the onlookers thought to be five wickets. The odds were then on Hampshire's winning, but before H. J. Enthoven, who had been yards out of his ground when the stumps were hit by an accurate throw, had been able to get past the umpires some appeal for obstruction was made and with the result that the two batsmen continued.

This changed the whole aspect of the game. It was extremely unfortunate that Hulme should have made such a mistake in calling his captain for a bad run and that, from the Hampshire point of view, they did not get the wicket which might have won them the match. However, it is all in the game. There was still a chance for Hampshire when R. W. V. Robins was run out. He cannot blame his partner for the mistake. There were runs to get when the tea interval came along, Durston, who can hit well, being out for a single. The two young players Price and Hart, knowing that I. A. R. Peebles was the last hope, held the fort well, making the last 21 runs required without showing any trace of stage fright.

Cricket was most interesting, like the more we see of matches like this one the more we shall be pleased.

The Spanish Contingent.

Maier, the Spanish captain, intends to bring his team over as early as possible.

The young Spaniard beat the famous Borotra on the Centre Court last year. He also holds, with Miss Ryan, the mixed doubles championship. Borotra will, of course, be here again; Lacoste is a possibility also. The former is doubles champion with Jacques Brugnon.

Helen Jacobs is already in Europe, while all the American men "cracks" will make the journey.

Young England.

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American League.

St. Louis 4 9 1
Cincinnati 2 5 0
St. Louis 2 6 0
Cincinnati 6 9 2

Boston 3 10 1
Washington 4 14 2
Game went to 13 innings.

Chicago 13 18 1
St. Louis 6 12 1
Garms hit a homer.

Chicago 10 13 0
Kress and Appling hit homers.
St. Louis 2 7 3
Campbell hit a homer.

Detroit 1 8 1
Cleveland 2 11 1
Detroit 4 9 0
Cleveland 3 13 1

Philadelphia 2 6 0
Williams hit a homer.
New York 3 6 0
Philadelphia 0 1 1
New York 6 6 0

Lawn Tennis in The British Isles

THE WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

London.
Excellent tennis is seen, at the majority of those meetings. Taking it all round there is nowhere in the world where lawn tennis can be enjoyed as it can in England during the 1933 season. No country commands such cosmopolitan patronage, and the Wimbledon Championships themselves are almost invariably graced by the presence of Royalty.

No other event in this country attracts such huge crowds for the whole of a fortnight.

Here let us emphasise a point on which there is a great deal of confusion: a point of particular interest to visitors from other countries. They read that "the whole of the Wimbledon seats are sold," and, naturally, despair of being able to see any of the play.

The phrase is misleading, for during the fortnight there are some twenty thousand seats available for the public from day to day. These are sold only on the day, so that there are plenty of opportunities for everyone to see "stars." In addition there is a large amount of free standing room, both on the famous Centre Court and on the now almost equally important Court No. 1.

It is possible to see practically all the lawn tennis stars of the world in action at Wimbledon for the very moderate outlay of three shillings. The big arena is often half empty on the first two days, and on the Monday, or even Tuesday, of the second week. People flock, of course, to the Finals, which are often far less interesting than some of the earlier battles. Henri Cochet, for instance, was defeated both last year and the year before in the very early part of the meeting, and those exciting matches could have been seen by the ordinary spectator who had not been lucky enough to obtain one of the coveted Centre Court reserved seats. We have written at some length on this aspect of the meeting because so few people understand it.

A Good Season.

In the meantime, however, the lawn tennis enthusiast can find much to interest him both in London and the country. By the time these notes appear the Hard Court Championships at Bournemouth will be concluding, but the Hurlingham, Harrogate, St. Anne's and Malvern tournaments will be attracting big and important entries.

As a matter of fact this is going to be one of the best pre-Wimbledon tennis seasons we have ever had, because many players from abroad are coming much earlier. Jack Crawford and his Australian team are here, and one player who will be watched with great interest is Vivian McGrath, the youngster with the "double-barrelled" backhand stroke. He beat Ellsworth Vines, the American and Wimbledon Champion, when that "cannon ball" specialist visited Australia a few months ago, and he is expected to do big things.

Henri Cochet will be seen for a full fortnight before Wimbledon, at Beckenham or Queen's, unless he decides to go to the smaller but still important meetings at Phyllis Court, Henley, Westcliff-on-Sea, Formby, Redcar or Skegness.

The Spanish Contingent.

Maier, the Spanish captain, intends to bring his team over as early as possible.

The young Spaniard beat the famous Borotra on the Centre Court last year. He also holds, with Miss Ryan, the mixed doubles championship. Borotra will, of course, be here again; Lacoste is a possibility also. The former is doubles champion with Jacques Brugnon.

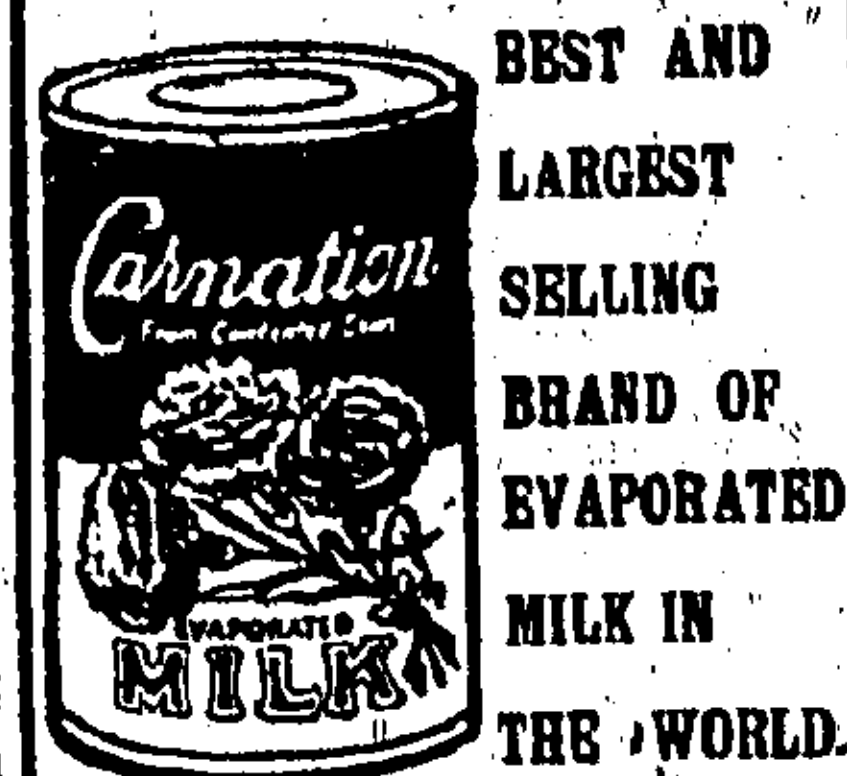
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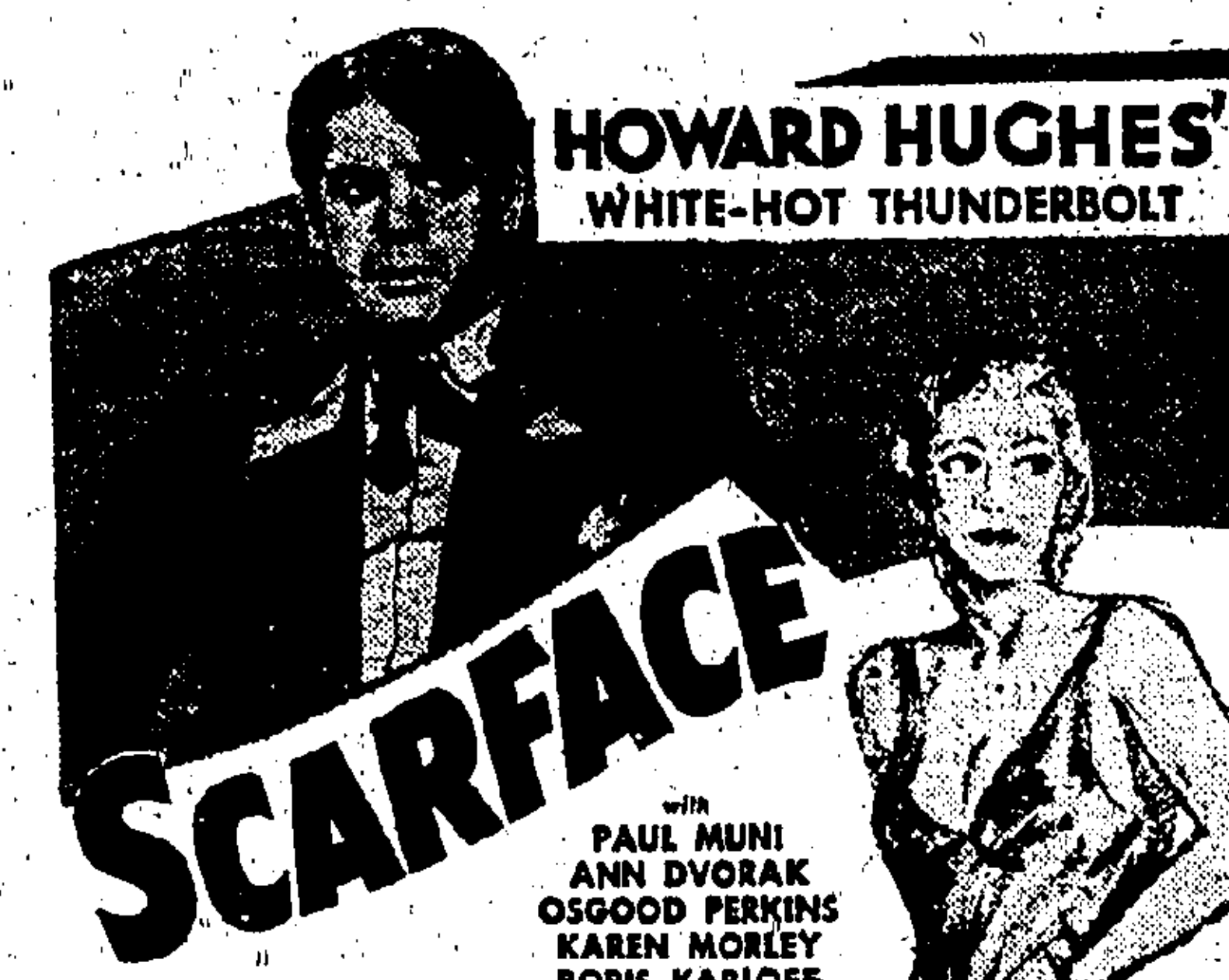


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SUPPLEMENT NO. 106

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1933.

11

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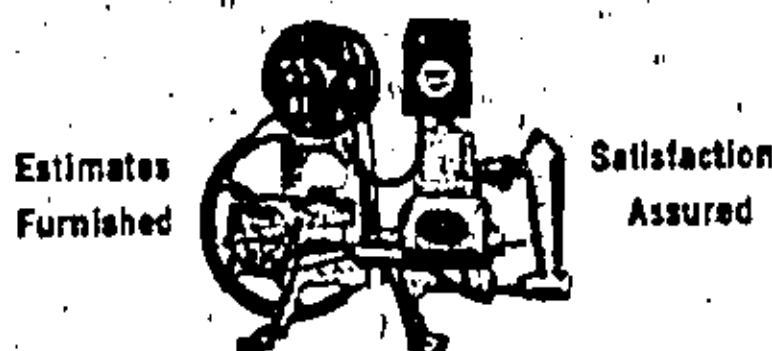
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Hongkong Daily Press

HONG KONG, JUNE 6, 1933.

BACK TO WORK

To-day the Colony resumes its toil; the clerks go back to their ledgers, the stenographers to their typewriters and the Taipans to their swivel chairs. To most of us the long week-end came as a welcome relaxation, for in his weather no one need feel ashamed of being lethargic. Indeed, we keenly sympathise with the comedian in "Hollywood Lights," the other evening, who thanked the audience at the King's Theatre for "this Turkish bath." The medical profession has not, to our knowledge, yet invented an apparatus for measuring the beneficial effects of holidays, but it would be interesting to know whether these welcome breaks in routine really help to recharge our energy and increase our powers of resistance. It all depends, one imagines, on the manner in which the holidays are spent. One wonders, for example, what possible benefit the young men and maidens could have derived who spent the week-end in rushing around the New Territories in high-powered sports cars, or acquiring red and blistered backs at Castle Peak. Will these selfsame juniors return to their offices with renewed vitality, or will they come back grumbling and weary, having expended their daily reserves of energy in riotous exercise? On the other hand, the less agile who spent their vacation in bed or in a long deck chair, gradually drifting into a state of semi-coma; will they return to their desks with refreshed minds and bodies, or will they, too, slouch back with livers villainously warped? Alas, it is to be feared that the benefits of a holiday do not reveal themselves in a renewal of effort, but merely serve to increase that sullen resentment which so many unfortunately feel towards the job that has to be done. Perhaps the happiest man is he who works during the holidays, for he has at least the satisfaction of being regarded as a minor superman. Surrounded by blistered and exhausted week-enders, he alone can scornfully reject their half-hearted enthusiasms about the warmth of the water, the splendid state of the roads or the fascination of the tennis courts. He knows the illusions that these make-believe joys are, and he can declare with grim exultation, "I was at my desk throughout the holidays!" Such a man must be regarded with awe; he will go far.

Yet it would be a sorry decree that abolished all holidays. Lost though their origin is in the mists of antiquity, a holiday, by an unwritten law, is part of the heritage of the race, though it is shameful to realise that few of us ever consider, as we bathe, golf or drive, that the day which liberated us from our desks was a festival to commemorate some vital event in the history of the Church. The danger of it is that we take too much for granted something which was bestowed on the people for the observance of certain rites; indifferently we scorn the rites but demand the rights. Actually, we have

(Continued at foot of next Column)

THE VEHICULAR FERRIES

A COMPARISON OF THE OLD CAR SERVICE AND THE NEW

The Vehicular Ferry has only been running for a matter of a couple of weeks, but in this short time it has proved itself to be so indispensable that I am beginning to wonder why the scheme was not adopted years before. I do not mean this as a slur on the trusty old lighters that used to convey our cars across the harbour but although they did their work well, one begins to feel now that they were a great waste of time. It used to take one fully half-an-hour to get one's bus over the harbour but all this is changed now. It would not be a bad thing to compare the two methods—just for the sake of comparison and nothing else.

In the old days when one wanted to drive out to the New Territories, one had to make all sorts of arrangements, especially during week-ends and holidays. There was quite a lot of bother as one sometimes missed a lighter and had to wait for at least half-an-hour for the next one.

Then there was the disadvantage of having to pay a fairly good price—I think it was 50 cents—if one wanted to travel in the lighter. There was quite a lot of bother too in regard to getting the bus into the lighter for this entailed no small amount of backing, etc.

If a man did not want to travel on the lighter, what was the alternative? Cross the harbour on the ferry and then wait for about 20 minutes on the opposite side for the arrival of the lighter.

But all that inconvenience is done away with now. We have to-day modern vehicular ferry boats running regularly between Hong Kong and the mainland. There need be no trouble regarding "booking," for all one need do is to drive up to the wharf, pay the fare, drive onto the ferry boat and in ten to fifteen minutes the boat berths on the other side.

I was on one of these boats yesterday and I found it exceedingly comfortable. The cars are parked in the "hold" and the owners are comfortably seated. There is no driving on to a platform to be lifted into the lighter, and what is more, the drive from the wharf to the boat is kept exceedingly neat and clean.

Owing to the fact that the passenger ferries operate on the same wharf, traffic is slightly congested as one gets out, more especially on the Hong Kong side but apart from that everything is very well kept.

The scale of charges is as follows:—

Cars under 1 ton	60 cts.
" over 1 ton	90 "
" over 2 tons	1.50 "
" over 3 tons	2.10 "

The fare for each passenger accompanying a car is only 5 cents per head, and for comfort and convenience, there is really no room for complaint.

Yesterday, Sunday and Saturday—the three holidays which have come to an end too soon—saw a great business done and even as late as 3 p.m. there was a very big demand for space.

Enquiries from the office elicited the information that since these ferries were put into service they have been constantly used by motorists, quite a number of cars being conveyed across the harbour every day.

The following is a time-table for these ferries:—

Vehicular Service.

From Hong Kong	From Jordan Road
Every 30 minutes between 5 a.m.—10 p.m.	5 a.m.—9.40 p.m.
Followed by	
10.34—10.36 p.m.	10.06—10.18 p.m.
11.00—11.12 p.m.	10.42—10.54 p.m.
11.38—11.45 p.m.	11.18—11.30 p.m.
	11.54 p.m.—12 midnight

FORMER BANGKOK RESIDENT

BANGKOK, May 24.

In London on May 14 the death took place at the early age of 49 of Mr. L. Brewitt-Taylor. He came out to Bangkok as a student interpreter for the British Consulate in 1906, and later joined the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, retiring in 1928 after several years as manager. In the war it was mainly due to his enthusiasm that Britons in Siam by small subscriptions remitted £32,000 for war loans.

The Catholic Mission has lost two of its teaching staff also during the week in Bro. Calasana and Bernardo Maria, both of whom came from Spain.

no rights if we persist in ignoring the basic purpose of these festivals; we accept something for which we have not paid the price. The remedy, if we are to preserve our self-respect, is to secularise these holidays and to regard them as legal and proper benefits to the worker. If, by an Act of Parliament, our holidays were regulated and fixed on the calendar, we might have less of the unreasonable controversies which has led to a split of Church parties. At any rate, it is useless to argue whether holidays are necessary or not; to deprive humanity of them would lead to a swift rebellion, for the worker, or whatever grade, is sometimes a philosopher and muses on the futility of spending the whole of his life in earning his board and lodging. Men must have leisure in which to develop that part of them which they leave outside the office

WEDDING

LIM-RIBEIRO

A pretty wedding took place at the Rosary Church, Kowloon on Sunday when Miss Marie Eugénie de Lourdes Ribeiro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Ribeiro was married to Dr. Michael N. S. Lim. The bride who looked charming in a dress of white chantilly lace trimmed with orange blossoms and tulle, veil designed by Madame Leite, was given away by her father. She carried a bouquet of arum lilies and white roses, and was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Susie Law and Miss Evelyn Ribeiro who wore dresses of white net with blue satin slip and white flowered berets to match.

The Misses Irene, Doreen and Phyllis Kennedy acted as flower-girls and looked very charming in dresses of white net with blue satin slip, while the bride's mother was dressed in fawn lace with hat and veil to match.

Mr. C. J. See, was best man and Mr. F. T. Kennedy was groomsmen.

After the church ceremony which was conducted by the Rev. G. Spada, a reception was held at No. 6, Knutsford Terrace where the health of the newly married couple was drunk. Later, the couple left for their honeymoon which is being spent at Singapore, the bride's going away dress being of pink lace with hat to match.

of the factory, and out East the need of regulated leisure hours is even greater than it is at home. With these thoughts uppermost in our minds, let us look forward to the next Bank Holiday!

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PLANT EXCHANGE

RESEARCH LECTURE AT
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY

The second annual Lingnan University Research Lecture, a public address on "Plant Exchange, Its Practical, Cultural, and Scientific Aspects," will be delivered by Mr. G. Woidman Groff of the College of Agriculture on Friday evening, June 9 at eight thirty in Swasey Hall. Initiated last year by the lecture of Dr. W. A. Riley, visiting professor from The University of Minnesota, the Research Lecture is designed to recognize outstanding research at the University. Professor Groff has spent twenty years in plant exchange working particularly with papaya, lychee, and citrus fruits. His lecture will deal with scientific questions of plant improvement, its economic necessity, and the international cultural interplay brought about by plant exchange.

Barren Site Becomes Fertile.

Twenty-five years ago the present site of Lingnan on Honan Island near Canton was barren except for grasses and a few bamboos. Now the campus contains a large number of cultivated plants both native and exotic. This has been accomplished largely through plant exchange, by which an interchange of the highest plant cultural development is made from one country to another. After studying the climatic, soil, insect, and disease responses of a plant, and suitable methods of quarantine inspection and transfer, a new location can frequently be found where the plant will thrive and add to the floral wealth of the community. This type of plant culture is usually concerned with cultivated plants rather than wild life. However, it is important that for the continued strength and vigor of a cultivated plant, native or introduced, there should be an adequate supply of living forms from other areas, primarily wild, to furnish stock upon which to bud or graft the cultivated variety, or to use in breeding.

The Processes.

The processes involved in the actual cultivation of plants are not the only "cultural" interests of the horticulturist. The cultural aspects of the country from which he takes his new plants for transfer most interest him as much as that of the country to which he is taking them. He is usually an environmental determinist who believes, for example, that the different civilizations have been brought about by the particular grain crop constituting the major food supply of the people, as the rice, maize, and wheat civilizations throughout the world, interested in the civilizations induced by plant materials, has made for a large group of world minded people concerned with the development of those civilizations by plant exchange.

For twenty years Professor Groff has been studying the plant culture in the southern areas of Asia including China, Indo-China, and Siam. The major part of his time has been spent in developing the College of Agriculture at Lingnan University with an opportunity for plant research particularly in citrus and citrus relatives. In the past fifteen years the plant explorations of the College of Agriculture and the Department of Botany have attained a high degree of success. With an extensive collection of general plant material and a thorough knowledge of the flora of the local area, Professor Groff and the other horticulturists of Lingnan are in a splendid position to suggest and promote improved methods for plant propagation.

Professor Groff is the author of a book on lychee and lungan, articles on pomelo in Siam and on papaya, as well as a number of papers on the flora of Kwangtung. Another project on which Professor Groff has been working for years is a dictionary, linking the (Western) scientific names of plants with their Chinese names, so that a student knowing the botanical name can find the Chinese, or knowing the Chinese name he can readily find the Latin name, thus facilitating field work and reference to both oriental and occidental literature.

This lecture will be the second in the series of annual Research Lectures at the University. Every year a member of the staff who has distinguished himself in the field of research is chosen to deliver a public lecture. The lecture is part of the activities of the Research Committee which arranges for investigation and research work at the University. Problems in social sciences, Chinese literature, education, and psychology as well as in the natural and physical sciences are part of the committee's plan. The more progressive universities of Europe and America have in a like manner given social recognition to research by giving recognition to the individual because of his particular work.

THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS

[By HEBE SPAULL]

Whilst everyone will rejoice that the threatened European crisis over the export of arms from Italy to Hungary has been averted, it would be well for us to recognise that it has been merely averted and has not necessarily been finally resolved. It is not the first time that such an incident has occurred for as long ago as December 1927 machine guns, labelled "machine parts," which had come from Italy and were destined for Hungary were discovered at the frontier station of St. Gotthard. On this occasion the Little Entente referred the matter to the Council of the League of Nations which appointed a commission of enquiry and was able to smooth matters over for the time being.

As a matter of fact the crisis which was so narrowly averted serves to draw attention to the dangers underlying the private manufacture of arms. It will be recalled that Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations declares that Members of the League "agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections," and the League is charged with the duty of advising how these evils can be prevented "due regard being had to the necessity of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety." It is the proviso in the latter part of this clause which is the real crux of the problem. So far the Disarmament Conference has failed to deal adequately with the matter. When it adjourned in July it resolved that the Bureau should set up a special committee to submit proposals to the Conference "in regard to the regulations to be applied to the trade in, and private and state manufacture of arms and implements of war." This committee was duly appointed and met during October under the Chairmanship of M. de Savenius of Denmark.

Two conventions have already been drafted by the League; one is the Convention on the Trade in Arms which was actually signed in 1925 but which has not yet come into force owing to the fact that it needs three more ratifications for it to be brought into force. The other Convention is still only in draft form and concerns the manufacture of arms and was drawn up in 1929. It is interesting to note that, in view of recent happenings, Italy and Japan are two of the countries who have not taken steps towards ratifying the 1925 convention. The United States has announced that she intends to do so.

AMERICAN WOMEN GOLF MAD

BRITISH PLAYERS OPINION

London, May 30.—American women are keener than English girls on golf. They seem to think golf, talk golf, and even dream golf, according to Miss Dix Perkins, a member of the British women's team back after an American tour. She expressed the opinion, however, that the average American club players are not up to the standard of the club players over here.

The British women had only one criticism to make of their tour; that the golf courses on which they played are too long for women. "The courses taxed our stamina," said Miss Garnham. "The length involves too much slogging, and not enough premium is placed on iron shots."

DOYEN OF BANGKOK FOREIGNERS

Bangkok, May 27.—The doyen of the foreign colony, Pere Colombet, provicar, Assumption Cathedral, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday to-day and received congratulations from Siamese and foreign friends.

Figures Can't Lie.

"Arithmetic is a science of truth," said the professor, earnestly. "Figures can't lie. For instance, if one man can build a house in 12 days, 12 men can build it in one."

"Yes," interrupted a quick-brained student. "Then 288 will build it in one hour, 17,280 in one minute, and 1,033,800 in one second. And I don't believe they could lay one brick in that time!"

While the professor was still gasping, the smart "ready reckoner" went on: "Again if one ship can cross the Atlantic in six days, six ships can cross in one day. I don't believe that either, so where's the truth in arithmetic?"

Slower Marriage And Speedier Divorce

POLICY OF AMERICA'S REFORM LEAGUE

New York.—Making it easier to get divorce decrees and more difficult to obtain marriage licenses will create more respect for the law and at the same time help to solve one of America's biggest social problems, according to Theodore E. Aptein, chairman of the National Divorce Reform League.

This January, the first bill looking towards a uniform marriage and divorce law for the entire United States, drawn up by the League, will be introduced into the New York legislature by Assemblyman Brownell.

Its chief aims are to:

Eliminate hasty "gin" marriages and secret wedding ceremonies.

Abolish child marriages and penniless ones.

Prevent diseased, insane, tubercular or feeble-minded from marrying.

Make divorce easier and alimony depend on financial condition.

Abolish jail terms for not paying alimony.

To-day New York alone has 30 men who are imprisoned because they cannot pay alimony. Poverty is no excuse for the law. For instance, 33-year-old John Pettit has all the earmarks of becoming an "alimony lifer." Seven contempt-of-court orders to pay alimony accrued during flourishing radio business has been shattered. He has no chance of making money to get him out again.

Publish Marriage Plans.

For every \$300 alimony owed, another New York man now gets three months in jail, regardless of the ability of his former wife to support herself, and if the alimony debt goes even one dollar over \$300, the man gets a second three months term added to his sentence.

Under the new uniform marriage laws, a man and woman would have to be sure they wanted to get married. It would require a two weeks period between application for a marriage license and its issuance and both parties would be present when it is issued. Applications would be posted and published in the newspapers during the fortnight, thus giving parents, friends a chance to stop midnight party weddings or "gin" weddings. With the consent of parents, girls 16 and boys 18 could marry, but without parent's consent they must be respectively 18 and 21. And a marriage which is legal in the state in which contracted, would be recognized in all states in the Union.

Divorce Speeded.

The new law would speed divorce by including in the "grounds" cruel or inhuman treatment, which might mean incompatibility, abandonment or failure to provide for a year, incurable insanity and the commission of an infamous crime. Also defendants must appear in court or be represented. Alimony would be paid by either the man or woman, according to the financial condition, and circumstances of both and the children would be the

first consideration, regardless of which has been awarded their custody. No divorced man or woman could remarry within three months.

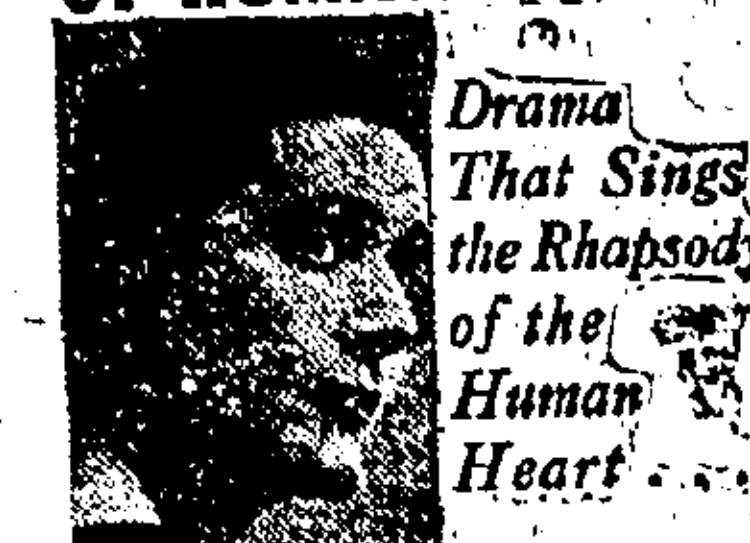
Twelve states now have laws that make women, under certain circumstances, pay alimony. They are California, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin. But no woman has been jailed for failure to pay alimony.

Mr. Aptein also believes that there should be a legal minimum lawyer's fee for securing a divorce. To-day Mexican divorces, without your ever having to go there, cost \$3.50. But they have never been attested legal in the States and so are relatively unsafe. In these hard times when many men and women are staying married only because it is cheaper to run one establishment, Reno offers divorces for \$125. New York has them for \$250. Lower California in Mexico for \$60. Aptein points out that if a minimum fee is posted, shysters will be prevented from claiming to get divorces for next to nothing when such divorces have never been secured legally.

There are thousands of men paying alimony to-day to women who are able-bodied and could be self-supporting. New York had 300,000 alimony payers in 1929. They range from a few dollars to thousands weekly. Graham MacNamee pays \$1,000 weekly to his ex-wife, Charles Levine, first trans-Atlantic air passenger, pays \$125 weekly; Captain John Wamaker, Jr., \$27,000 yearly. One millionaire Westchester yachtsman was sued last summer simultaneously by Wife No. 1 and Wife No. 2 for non-payment of alimony.

The National Divorce Reform League, though only a little more than a year old, now has 22,000 members, 25 per cent. of whom are women.

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MONEY AND MARKETS

Shanghai Insurance Co. Meetings

THE NORTH CHINA, YANGTZE AND FAR EASTERN

Shanghai, May 31.—The sixth ordinary meeting of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the head office, 26, The Bund, yesterday afternoon. Mr. R. W. Wells (chairman) presided.

The Chairman said:—It will be interesting to you to learn that the marine profit of £2,210.11.6 for the year 1931, or 7.94 per cent. of the net premium, although satisfactory, is considerably less than that made for the year 1930, which showed an unusually favourable result.

Our fire business has resulted in a very small profit being carried to the profit and loss account, after setting up a reserve of 40 per cent., amounting to £20,000.16.7, to meet claims upon unexpired risks.

The accidents and general business shows a profit of £2,470.16.0, or 10.30 per cent. of the net premium, which I consider very satisfactory. You will notice that, in addition to the 40 per cent. reserve of £20,000.16.7 in this account, we have an additional reserve of £5,000.

The balance of the 1932 marine account is £12,219.5.7, and the marine fund at the end of the year, including an additional reserve of £25,000, amounts to £37,219.5.7.

World Trade Decline.

Our premium income in all classes of business shows a decrease in comparison with that of the previous year. In view of existing conditions this was to be expected. World trade continued to decline in 1932, and this decline is inevitably reflected in the diminished premium income of insurance companies generally.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account at the beginning of the year was £111,779.5.1, and if you approve of the distributions for dividend and contributory bonus recommended by your directors, there remains to be carried forward an increased balance of £192,904.17.

General Manager Retires.

I regret to inform you that our general manager, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, has requested permission to retire, and the board have reluctantly consented to his retirement at the end of this month. Mr. Burnie had completed 35 years in the east in the service of the company and its affiliated companies.

Mr. G. G. Franklin, a senior officer of long experience, has been appointed general manager of the company as at June 1.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

The 43rd ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., was held at the head office, 26, The Bund, yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. E. Arnold took the chair.

The Chairman said:—The marine profit of £205,100.83 for the year 1931, which is equivalent to 9.30 per cent. of the net premium for that year, may be regarded with satisfaction.

Our fire business has resulted in a small profit of £15,302.49, after setting up a reserve of 40 per cent., amounting to £61,350.05 to meet claims upon unexpired risks. You will notice that, besides this reserve, we have an additional reserve of £258,203.33. Our fire business, in some fields, has been disappointing, but this position is receiving careful attention, and we hope for better results in the future.

The accident and general business shows a profit of £62,680.29, or 10.41 per cent. of the net premium, which I consider very satisfactory. You will notice that in addition to the 40 per cent. reserve of £240,772.40 in this account, we have an additional reserve of £129,101.67.

The balance of the 1932 marine account is £1,078,577.93 and the marine fund at the end of the year, including an additional reserve of £345,508.34, amounts to £1,724,086.42.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account at the beginning of the year was £2,697,400.85, and if you approve of the distributions for dividend and contributory bonus recommended by your directors, there remains to be carried forward an increased balance of £3,466,649.38.

THE FAR EASTERN INSURANCE CO.

The seventeenth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the head office, 26, The Bund, yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. E. Arnold (chairman) presided.

The Chairman said:—The marine account for 1931 shows a profit of Tls. 31,832.31, the fire account a profit of Tls. 3,893.38, and the accident and general account a profit of Tls. 15,105.00, and these results, on the whole, may be regarded as satisfactory. The balance of the marine account for 1932 is Tls. 258,810.87.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account at the beginning of the year was Tls. 117,435.42, and if you approve of the distributions for dividend and contributory bonus recommended by your directors, there remains to be carried forward an increased balance of Tls. 187,007.79.

The apparent increase in our total net premium for 1932 as compared with 1931 is solely due to the lower rate of sterling exchange on December 31, 1932, as compared with current on December 31, 1931, the two rates being 1/7 and 1/11 on these days respectively. Our premium income in all classes of business has actually decreased.

JAVA SUGAR MARKET

BUSINESS LISTLESS

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded the following report from the MacLaine Sugar Co., Ltd., of Sourabaya, dated May 24:—

Exchange.

The Dollar cross-rate on Holland advanced as high as 2.18 but has since receded to 2.14. Sterling has only fluctuated narrowly between 8.41 and 8.42 to-day's Banks' buying rate for drafts at 3 d/s on London being 8.43.

The N.I.V.A.S.

Total sales now amount to:—
621,238 Tons Superior
8,739 Tons Superior Seconds
211,577 Tons Browns
14,308 Tons Molasses
which shows an increase of
7,590 Tons Superior and
536 Tons Browns.

These quantities are composed almost exclusively of sales for local consumption. On Monday afternoon the N.I.V.A.S. announced that they had reduced their prices for export to the following levels:—

Superior 1931 Crop May-June delivery 1.51 (a reduction of 1/8th).
Superior 1932 Crop July-Sept. delivery 1.6 (a reduction of 1/4).

No sales have been effected at these revised levels and it is difficult to see any reason for the Nivas having made a reduction in price at the moment. Values for Java sugar in India have for long past been even below the level of previous purchases made with rebate for shipment up to and including July so that the liquidation of these purchases has only been still further complicated for exporters. The Nivas's prospects of sales for account of these destinations have therefore not been in any way enhanced. Previous to the reduction in limits Hong Kong was nibbling at fresh purchases at Java parity but China buyers have, as they always do, the news of any reduction in limit, withdrawn from the market. Prospects of business to West of Suez markets will not be affected by the Nivas action referred to above as the Nivas limits for these destinations fluctuate daily. As mentioned in our last report, the tendency is to hold prices a shade too high to allow of finalising sales (which it is always difficult enough to do on account of freight and other complications). It will in all probability prove hard for the Nivas to regain their old limits until such time as they have made good sales at present levels. In this connection too much attention cannot be paid to the question of the value of the Ned. Ind. guilder which is now the predominant factor in the future of the Java Sugar Industry.

In a listless market, we quote as follows:—
C.I.F. Shanghai (per 100 Kgs.):
F.6.50 (whites); F.6.35 (browns).
C.I.F. Hong Kong (per picul):
F.4.11 (whites); F.3.82 (browns).

JAPAN'S TEXTILE EXPORTS

THE INDIAN MARKET

The decision of the Government of India to permit the introduction in the Legislative Assembly of an anti-rumping bill is likely to have caused misgivings in Japanese textile quarters, which received an unpleasant shock a month or so ago when the new Indian import duties on rayon goods were announced. This announcement, it will be remembered, came just before the banking "holiday" was declared throughout the United States, and these two influences, but especially the first, caused a sharp fall in the (internal) prices of Japanese rayon, quotations on the Osaka market falling by about 50 per cent. during the first fortnight in March. Sir George Schuster, in commenting on the tariff changes in his Budget speech, estimated that the new duties would on an average be the equivalent of about 100 per cent. ad valorem on Japanese all-rayon cloths (as compared with the previous 50 per cent.) and of about 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. on goods from other sources; on rayon mixtures the duties would be on an average the equivalent of 47 per cent. on Japanese goods (against the previous rate of 24 per cent.) and of about 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. on those from other countries. In the first ten months of the fiscal year just ended Japan supplied 94,380,931 yards out of total imports of 95,867,781 yards in the all-rayon group, while in rayon and cotton mixtures Italy supplied 2,779,430 yards, Great Britain (Continued at foot of next column)

IRON AND COAL DEPOSITS IN KWANG TUNG

RESULTS OF RECENT SURVEYS

Inspections during the last few years and then actual prospecting by the Department of Reconstruction of the Kwangtung Provincial Government have resulted in the discovery of vast iron ore deposits and coalfields in the Kwangtung Province. These deposits are all within easy range of Canton, which is to be the site of the Kwangtung Government iron and steel plant.

The following is a summary of the report to the Department:—

Coalfields.

The coalfields of Kwangtung are many, but for coaling coal it is necessary to go near the border between Kwangtung and Hunan Provinces. All along this border are coaling coalfields, amongst which are Yung Mui Shan and Cow Ngar Tung.

The Yung Mui Shan mine is situated a few miles north of Tong Chuen in the prefecture of Lok Chong.

At present only two seams are exposed to view. One being over 20 feet thick and the other about 5 feet. A very conservative estimate of the possible coal reserve has been put as 40 million tons, though this figure seems to be an under estimate as this field has not really been explored nor its proper worth checked up. Transportation from here will be quite simple as the Canton-Hankow Railway, which is now in the process of construction, will pass close to this locality. From the mine to the plant, there is a distance of about 200 miles, down gradient, by railway.

Cow Ngar Tung is situated 20 miles west of Ping Shek in the prefecture of Yiu Yuen. Here six seams have been found with an average total thickness of about 30 feet. The coal of this mine has been figured as 50 million tons. With the railway quite near transportation would be easy the coal having only to travel down grade about 200 miles to Canton. There are many other fields near this border, but no reliable data can yet be given.

Limestone.

Limestone occurs plentifully at Fee Shu Ngarm in the prefecture of Far Hsien. The stones can be easily transported downstream to Canton by barge, a distance of about 30 miles. There are plenty of limestone quarries in other parts of the province.

Iron Ore.

Iron ore deposits are found in many places in Kwangtung, but the biggest are perhaps those of Wu Shek Ling in the prefecture of Wen Fu and Bo Shan Choung in the prefecture of Chih Kan. Both of these mines have been actually prospected by the Department of Reconstruction.

Results can be summarized as follows:—

The Wen Fu mine has a reserve of 20 million tons of ore. This figure being minimised since adjacent localities also have iron deposits but have not yet been tested. Transportation is simple since the mine is less than 10 miles from the West River and can be connected by a down grade railway. Reaching the river the ore can be shipped downstream to Canton for a distance of 180 miles.

The mine of Bo Shan Chang has a reserve of 17 million tons of ore. Transportation can be effected by building a light railway to the West River for a distance of 33 miles, the rest of the journey can be done by travelling downstream to Canton by boats for a distance of 200 miles.

Plant.

The Department of Reconstruction intends to build an iron and steel plant, situated in suburbs of Canton. The site is now under survey. The location is an ideal one, as it affords direct supervision and other facilities. All the raw materials can easily be concentrated at this point as all communications from here are down grade or downstream, thus facilitating transportation.

Present Scheme.

Hence, from a conservative estimation, there is a reserve of 60 million tons of coaling coal and 37 million tons of iron ore. Prior to the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway connecting the coal mines and the steel plant, it will be necessary to obtain coal from north China by shipping it in steamers of about 2,000 tons capacity and landing directly at the wharf of the plant site. The ore can be obtained immediately by first developing the Wen Fu iron mine. The plant, besides having the furnaces, will be equipped with coaling ovens, coal washing plant and other necessary machineries.

CHINA'S TARIFFS

SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE APPROVES

NANKING, May 30.—In telegram to the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Finance, the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce expresses its hearty support of the Government's action in enforcing the new import tariff. The Chamber points out that as China now enjoys complete tariff autonomy, it is within her right to revise the import duties in any way she may deem fit. It urges that the Government refuse to entertain any representations or interference from the Japanese.—Kuo Min.

2,713,505 yards, and Japan 2,406,440 yards out of a total of 10,299,424 yards. The new duties appear to have been fixed with the object either of checking imports from Japan or of making them yield an even larger return to the Treasury, and it is not surprising that the Japanese industry should have suffered a shock when the announcement was made.

According to the "Japan Weekly Chronicle," however, Japanese rayon producers believe that the new situation can be countered by exporting yarn instead of tissues, by expanding the domestic market—at the expense of cotton—and natural silk, if necessary—by directing more attention towards mixture fabrics, and by pushing forward their export trade in Egypt, Africa, and Australia. If India adopts an anti-dumping measure against all kinds of goods from Japan, the effects would, of course, be even greater than those of the rayon duties, and manufacturers generally might not be able to find compensation in the four directions to which rayon interests are looking. But the fourth direction, that of pushing export trade even more vigorously in markets other than India, would presumably be open to them all. An anti-dumping duty in India, especially if, by causing a temporary contraction of Japan's export trade, it sent the yen to an even lower level, might benefit Indian millowners without assisting Lancashire to export any more cloth than is being shipped at present.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

June 2, 1933

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer... 1.4
Bank Bills, on demand	1.4
Bank Bills, 4 months	1.4
Credit, 4 months	1.4
ON NEW YORK:—	Bank Bills, on demand 27 1/2
Credit, 60 days' sight, non	27 1/2
ON HONGKONG:—	Bank Bills, on demand 157 1/2
Credit, 4 months' sight 157 1/2	
ON INDIA:—	Telegraphic Transfer... 91 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	Bank, on demand 110
ON DEMAND:—	110
ON KORE:—	On demand 111 1/2
ON MANILA:—	On demand 55 n m
ON SINGAPORE:—	On demand 19
ON BATAVIA:—	On demand 18 1/2
ON SAIGON:—	On demand 18 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—	On demand 135
SOVEREIGNS, Bank Buying	Rate 1/64
SILVER, per oz.	10 1/2

\$20 MILLIONS FOR CHINA COTTON INDUSTRY

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS

Nanking, May 30.—In connection with the proposed loan of \$20 millions for the relief of the cotton industry, it is understood that the Ministry of Industry and the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government are jointly calling at Shanghai a conference of bank and cotton mill representatives to discuss details of the loan. It is reported that a general and tentative agreement on the proposed loan has already been reached, the conference being called only to discuss questions concerning rate of interest and term of the loan.—Kuo Min.



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Pres. Hayes July 8
Pres. Taft July 1
Pres. Cleveland July 15
Pres. Jackson July 29
Pres. Hoover July 11
Pres. Jefferson July 25

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WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

SIR JOSIAH STAMP'S BROADCAST SPEECH

Sir Josiah Stamp gave a broadcast address last month on "Can the World Economic Conference Help Us?" He was speaking at the invitation of the International Radio Forum, and his talk was broadcast throughout the United States by the National Broadcasting Company of America. He said:—

Owing to exchange restrictions or trade barriers, and other similar measures, the total interchange of the goods of the world has fallen to an extraordinarily low level; each area is bottled up with its own products and unable to do business with its foreign customers. A particular country with far more wheat or cotton or less than it wants itself, is quite unable to sell to other people, because the whole mechanism of exchange and payment is deranged.

The fall in the price of raw produce has been so great that the whole export trade of some countries is insufficient to discharge their interest obligations abroad on their commercial borrowings, to say nothing about purchasing their necessary imports. You know well that the low price of wheat affects adversely not only the farmer himself but also all the other trades surrounding him. Clearly, then, even those who have no direct connexion with foreign trade or export industries are vitally affected by the development of foreign trade and getting rid of all unnecessary exchange and trade restrictions. It is almost impossible for any one country to move alone for the defensive action taken by one involves others, and simultaneous international action seems the only way out. A country may certainly trade with other countries, but it is better to begin to trade with them before they begin.

JOHORE BANS CATTLE IMPORTS FROM SINGAPORE

Notification has been published that because rinderpest exists among cattle and haemorrhagic septicaemia among sheep in Singapore, the importation into Johore of any cattle, sheep, goats and pigs from Singapore is prohibited.

wisely to restore its prices from their disastrous level, but doing so by itself is difficult and sometimes dangerous, for it may jeopardize the prestige of its money abroad, and it may start repercussions in exchanges which make other countries do things to keep their balance and thus add to the network of restrictive and special measures which, as I have shown, are throttling the trade of the world. But if all countries together at the same time take similar measures this risk is removed, and that is the reason why collective talk is so essential.

Exactly how far trade troubles disturb monetary systems and how far monetary systems disturb trade is a ticklish matter, and doubtless there is room for the experts to have a good deal of differences of opinion on many points about remedies to be applied. But there is no room whatever for distrust or suspicion. In this question of the international influence of monetary systems we are all in the same boat together, and we want to find out what it is that so upsets both money and trade, and work together for common recovery. Not to have a conference is to take great risks, but to have one, even if little came of it, certainly could not put us in any worse position than we are in at present. I believe it is a great opportunity of putting us in a much better one. I think we ought all to send off our representatives with cheers of hope and not with cries of despair as they begin.

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SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 8th June, 2 p.m.
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"HUNAN"	On 7th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 7th June, 6 p.m.
HOIHOW & SHANGHAI	"LUOHOW"	On 9th June, Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 9th June, 3 p.m.
S'HAL, DAIEN & NEWCHANG	"TEAN"	On 9th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANGSU"	On 11th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 13th June, 8 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 14th June, 6 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 16th June, 6 p.m.
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"HOIHOW"	On 18th June, 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIFONG	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 18th June, Noon
S'HAL, DALNY & NEWCHANG	"CHINHUA"	On 18th June, 3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KWANGCHUNG"	On 18th June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"ANSUN"	On 19th June, 6 a.m.

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CHANGTE	14 Aug.	22 Aug.	25 Aug.	10 Sept.
TAIPING	12 Sept.	19 Sept.	22 Sept.	8 Oct.

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M.V. "SILVERWALNUT" June 26th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

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King's Building.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW & RETURN

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS AT 3 P.M.

S.S. "HAICHING" on TUESDAY, 6th JUNE

S.S. "HAIYANG" on TUESDAY, 13th JUNE

Subject to alteration without notice.

SWATOW-HONGKONG SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUNDAYS & WEDNESDAYS AT 8 P.M.

M.V. "SVALE"

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (Near Blake Pier).

ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be issued from HONGKONG to FOOCHOW (Pagoda Anchorage) and return by the same steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$100.00 including Meals while the steamer is at Coast Ports (Time for Round Voyage 8 Days).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Manager.

P. & O. Building.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

NORTHWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Amoy, June 6.
Tientsin, B. & S., June 7.
Hai Yang, Douglas, June 13.
Takada, B.I. (Apost), June 15.
Kut Sang, Jardine's, June 17.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apost), June 29.

Chesoo, June 6.
Hunan, B. & S., June 7.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, June 14.

Daly, June 9.
Teau, B. & S., June 9.
Heeter, B. & S., June 23.

Foochow, June 6.
Hai Ching, Douglas, June 6.
Hunan, B. & S., June 7.
Hai Yang, Douglas, June 13.
Hop Sang, Jardine's, June 14.

Hankow, June 30.
Dardanus, B. & S., June 30.

JAPAN (Direct), June 6.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., June 17.
Kut Sang, Jardine's, June 17.
Tyndarus, B. & S., June 22.

Japan and Shanghai, June 6.
Teiresias, B. & S., June 6.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.
Havel, Melchers, June 8.

Ajani, B. & S., June 10.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.
Java, Manner's, June 10.
Pres. Adams, Dollar's, June 10.
Hilda, Dodwell's, June 11.
Soudali, P. & O., June 12.

Rawalpindi, P. & O., June 14.
Dolius, B. & S., June 15.
Takada, B.I. (Apost), June 15.
Empress of Japan, C.P.S., June 15.

Icar, Melchers, June 16.
Pereus, B. & S., June 18.
Ghana, S., June 20.
Peking, Manner's, June 20.

Tongking, Manner's, June 20.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, June 21.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 21.
Hector, B. & S., June 23.

Pres. Cleveland, A.M. Line, June 24.
Rampura, P. & O., June 29.
Sirdhana, B.I. (Apost), June 29.

Annam, Manner's, July 1.
Empress of Asia, C.P.S., July 3.
Malasia, Manner's, July 4.
Menestheus, B. & S., July 7.

Nanking, June 30.
Dardanus, B. & S., June 30.

Newchwang, June 9.
Teau, B. & S., June 9.

Otaru, June 6.
Teiresias, B. & S., June 6.

Ajani, B. & S., June 10.
Pereus, B. & S., June 18.

SHANGHAI (Direct), June 6.
Sui Yang, B. & S., June 6.

Chak Sang, Jardine's, June 7.
Tsinan, B. & S., June 7.

Teau, B. & S., June 9.
Ying Chow, B. & S., June 9.

Sze Chuen, B. & S., June 11.
Yu Sang, Jardine's, June 11.

Soochow, B. & S., June 13.
Norviken, Jardine's, June 14.

Aramis, Messageries, June 20.
Solandia, Manner's, June 20.

Dardanus, B. & S., June 30.
Chenonceux, Messageries, July 4.

City of Batavia, Bank Line, July 5.

Swatow, June 6.
Hai Ching, Douglas, June 6.

Sui Yang, B. & S., June 6.
Chak Sang, Jardine's, June 7.

Ying Chow, B. & S., June 9.
Helios, Thoresen, June 11.

Kiangsu, B. & S., June 11.
Sze Chuen, B. & S., June 11.

Yu Sang, Jardine's, June 11.
Hai Yang, Douglas, June 13.

Soochow, B. & S., June 13.
Norviken, Jardine's, June 14.

Hop Sang, Jardine's, June 14.
Hunan, B. & S., June 14.

Hirundo, Thoresen, June 18.
Hiram, Thoresen, June 25.

Taku, June 23.
Heeter, B. & S., June 23.

Tientsin, June 7.
Hunan, B. & S., June 7.

Hop Sang, Jardine's, June 14.

Tsingtao, June 6.
Sui Yang, B. & S., June 6.

Chak Sang, Jardine's, June 7.
Ying Chow, B. & S., June 9.

Helios, Thoresen, June 11.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 11.

Sze Chuen, B. & S., June 11.
Yu Sang, Jardine's, June 11.

Soochow, B. & S., June 13.
Norviken, Jardine's, June 14.

Hop Sang, Jardine's, June 14.
Hunan, B. & S., June 14.

Hirundo, Thoresen, June 18.
Hiram, Thoresen, June 25.

Mexico.

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Panama, June 7.
Pros. Wilson, Dollar's, June 7.

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Tai Shan, Dodwell's, June 18.

Philadelphia, June 11.
Maron, B. & S., June 11.

Portland, June 22.
Nansenville, Bank Line, June 22.

Puget Sound, June 22.
Nansenville, Bank Line, June 22.

San Francisco, June 7.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., June 7.

Pros. Wilson, Dollar's, June 7.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.

Tai Shan, Dodwell's, June 18.
Selandia, Manner's, June 20.

Pros. Coolidge, Dollar's, June 21.
Tatsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 21.

Nansenville, Bank Line, June 22.

Seattle, June 20.
Selandia, Manner's, June 20.

Tyndarus, B. & S., June 22.
Pros. Cleveland, A.M. Line, June 24.

South America (W.C.), June 8.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.

Vancouver, B.C., June 15.
Empress of Japan, C.P.S., June 15.

Selandia, Manner's, June 20.
Tyndarus, B. & S., June 22.

Empress of Asia, C.P.S., July 3.

Victoria, B.C., June 16.
Empress of Japan, C.P.S., June 16.

Tyndarus, B. & S., June 22.
Pros. Cleveland, A.M. Line, June 24.

Empress of Asia, C.P.S., July 3.

SOUTHWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS, MANILA, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports, East, June 20.
Changte, B. & S., June 20.

Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., June 30.

Bali, June 13.
Tjibadak, J.C.J. Line, June 13.

Bangkok, June 11.
Helios, Thoresen, June 11.

Kiangsu, B. & S., June 11.
Minnam, Manner's, June 13.

Hirundo, Thoresen, June 18.
Hiram, Thoresen, June 25.

Batavia, June 6.
Tjondari, J.C.J. Line, June 6.

Glasgow, June 18.
Bremerhaven, Melchers, June 18.

Haiphong, June 9.
Luchow, B. & S., June 9.

Macassar, June 30.
Tjibadak, J.C.J. Line, June 13.

Manila, June 9.
Empress of Japan, C.P.S., June 9.

Pres. Adams, Dollar's, June 10.
Maron, B. & S., June 11.

Pros. Coolidge, Dollar's, June 13.
Tjibadak, J.C.J. Line, June 13.

Pros. Cleveland, A.M. Line, 17.
Chungte, B. & S., June 20.

Atsuta Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Empress of Japan, C.P.S., June 27.

Pres. Jackson, Dollar's, June 27.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., June 30.

Pakhoi, June 9.
Luchow, B. & S., June 9.

Rabaul, June 16.
Nankin, E. & A. S.S. Co., June 30.

Sandakan, June 23.
Mau Sang, Jardine's, June 23.

Sourabaya, June 16.
Tjibadak, J.C.J. Line, June 13.

Tulagi, June 16.
Bremerhaven, Melchers, June 16.

WESTWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO EUROPE, AFRICA, ETC.

Aden, June 6.
Felix Roussel, Messageries, June 6.

Patroclus, B. & S., June 7.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., June 9.

Kaiser-I-Hind, P. & O., June 17.
Portoth, Messageries, June 20.

Momon, B. & S., June 21.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.

Mantua, P. & O., July 1.
Antenor, B. & S., July 5.

Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 15.

Alexandria, June 10.
Pres. Adams, Dollar's, June 10.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar's, June 24.

Antwerp, June 9.
Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., June 9.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.
Burdwan, P. & O., June 24.

Aschen, Melchers, June 26.

Barcelona, June 24.
Leverkusen, Jeben, June 24.

Beyrouth, June 13.
Dakar Maru, N.Y.K., June 13.

Bombay, June 6.
Kidderpore, P. & O., June 6.

Pres. Adams, Dollar's, June 7.
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., June 10.

Kaiser-I-Hind, P. & O., June 17.
Burdwan, P. & O., June 24.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar's, June 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.

Mantua, P. & O., July 1.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 15.

Boston and New York, June 10.
Pres. Adams, Dollar's, June 10.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar's, June 24.

Bremen, June 9.
Holstein, Melchers, June 9.

Aschen, Melchers, June 26.

Calcutta, June 8.
Kum Sang, Jardine's, June 8.

Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., June 8.
Tilawa, B.I. (Apost), June 10.

Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 15.
Sai Sang, Jardine's, June 20.

Santhia, B.I. (Apost), June 24.

Canton, June 24.
Burdwan, P. & O., June 24.

Colombo.

Felix Roussel, Messageries, June 6.
Kidderpore, P. & O., June 6.

Yasukuni Maru, N.Y.K., June 9.
Pros. Adams, Dollar's, June 10.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., June 12.
Kaiser-I-Hind, P. & O., June 17.

Portoth, Messageries, June 20.
Pres. Coolidge, Dollar's, June 21.

Burdwan, P. & O., June 24.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., June 24.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar's, June 24.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.

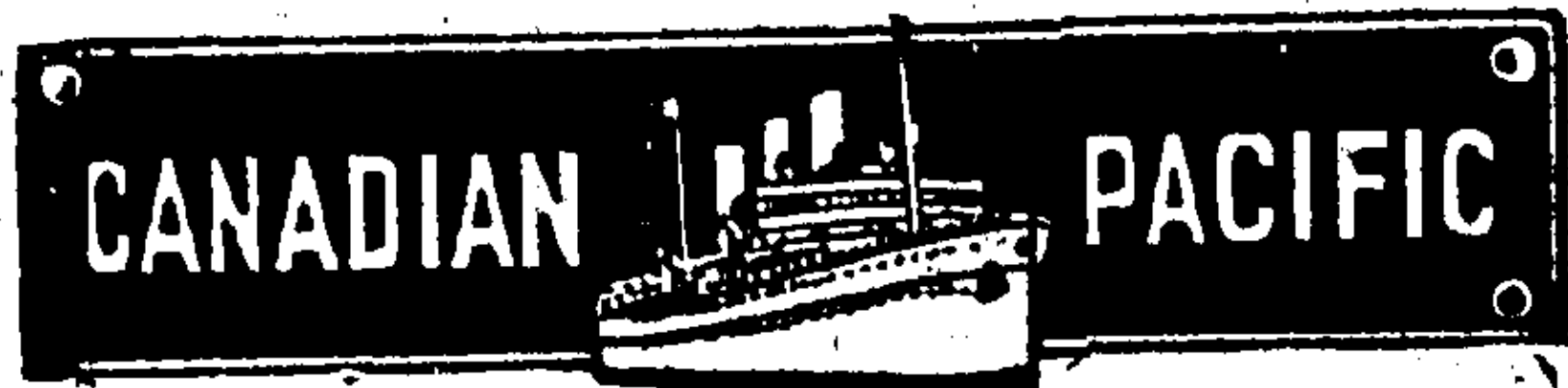
Mantua, P. & O., July 1.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 15.

Copenhagen, June 7.
Danmark, Manner's, June 7.

Annam, Manner's, July 1.

Djibouti, June 9.
Felix Roussel, Messageries, June 9.

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"EMPRESSES" A RISTOCRATS OF THE PACIFIC

Offer the Utmost in
SPEED—SIZE—SPACE—LUXURY

SERVICE

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver
Emp. of Japan	June 16	June 18	June 21	June 23	June 29	July 4	July 20
Emp. of Asia	July 3	July 5	July 7	July 9	July 11	July 25	Aug. 2
Emp. of Canada	July 14	July 16	July 19	July 21	July 25	Aug. 2	Aug. 12
Emp. of Russia	July 26	July 28	July 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 3		

SPECIAL LOW SUMMER EXCURSION

	fares	1st Class	Tourist
To HONOLULU and Return from ...	G\$365		G\$196
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and Return from ...	432		240
NAGASAKI and Return	HK\$216		
KOBE and Return	HK\$225		
YOKOHAMA and Return	HK\$255		

TO MANILA

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	June 9	June 11
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 26	June 28

For further information please apply to:

CANADIAN PACIFIC



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

CHICHIBU MARU	Wednesday	7th June
TATSUTA MARU	Wednesday	21st June
ASAMA MARU	Wednesday	5th July

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER.

HEIAN MARU	(Starts from Kobe) Saturday	24th June
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LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.		
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YASUKUNI MARU	Friday	9th June
RAKON MARU	Saturday	24th June
STWA MARU	Saturday	8th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

ATSUTA MARU	Saturday	24th June
KAMO MARU	Saturday	22nd July

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOTTORI MARU	Monday	12th June
BENGAL MARU	Thursday	29th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.		
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RAKUYO MARU	Thursday	8th June
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NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus		
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Genoa & Valencia.		
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DAKAR MARU	Tuesday	13th June
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COALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOKUSHIMA MARU	Thursday	8th June
YAMAGATA MARU	Thursday	15th June

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

FUSHIMI MARU	Saturday	10th June
KAMO MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Friday	16th June

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Telephone 38291 (Private exchanges to all Depta.)



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.		
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To SHANGHAI.		
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FELIX ROUSSEL	6th June	
PORTHOS	20th June	
ARAMIS	4th July	
CHENONOEUX	18th July	
ATHOS II	1st Aug.	
DARTAGNAN	15th Aug.	
ANDRE LEBON	29th Aug.	
FELIX ROUSSEL	12th Sept.	

PORTHOS	6th June	
ARAMIS	20th June	
CHENONOEUX	4th July	
ATHOS II	18th July	
DARTAGNAN	1st Aug.	
ANDRE LEBON	15th Aug.	
FELIX ROUSSEL	29th Aug.	
PORTHOS	12th Sept.	

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Haiphong, Saigon, Oran, Le Havre:

s.s. "YANGTZE" leave Saigon on or about 15th June, 1933.

s.s. "YANQU" leave Hongkong on or about 30th June, 1933.

For Full Particulars, apply to—

CH. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone 20661. 3 Queen's Buildings, [8

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships In Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS

IMPORTS 18,500 TONS;
THROUGH PORTS
35,050 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British.	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
Helikon	Saigon 2,055	—
Seistan	Singapore 740	—
Tainan	Amoy 245	320
Wing Lee	Hoihow 90	60
Kantangata	Saigon 2,480	—
Kaipoi	Saigon 2,800	—
Team	Swatow 600	600
Sunning	Chanton —	300
Hang Sang	Calcutta 997	1,506
American	—	9,987 — 2,780
Trier	Portland —	1,000
German	—	—
Trier	Yokohama 132	2,830
Norwegian	—	132 — 2,830
Viking II	Rangoon 1,050	5,088
Hero	Bangkok 1,728	—
French	—	2,778 — 5,088
Tonkin	Calcutta 185	5,404
Havana	Calcutta 300	6,617
Chinese	—	485 — 12,021
Cheng Lee	Singapore 1,600	790
Wong Shek	Kung, Saigon 1,800	—
Sheng Lee	—	—
Chefoo	723	7,434
Total	16,505	35,958

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Helikon (British), Saigon	153
Seistan (British), Penang	122
Tsinan (British), Hoihow	116
Wing Lee (British), Saigon	385
Total	776

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

British	Arr.	Dep.
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American	12	7
German	1	0
Norwegian	3	3
French	1	1
Japanese	2	3
Chinese	4	5
Italian	0	1
Dutch	0	1
Total	24	22

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant ships were in port yesterday:—

Wharves.

Kowloon:—Nankin, President

Wilson, Chichibu Maru.

Holt's:—City of Bedford.

A.P.O., Taikoktsui.—Limnea.

A.P.O., North Point.—Thelma.

Socony, Luichikok:—Tascalusa.

China Merchants:—Tai Poo Sek.

Jardine, Matheson's:—Yu Sang.

O.S.K.:—Canton Maru.

Docks.

Kowloon:—Clara Jensen, Kum

Sang, Rakuyo Maru, Scharia.

Taikoo:—Cape St. Francis, Ning-

hai, Narshanz.

Buoys.

No. A3.—Sydney Maru.

No. A4.—Baron Inchape.

No. A5.—Hong Peng.

No. A6.—Tjondari.

No. A7.—Viking II.

No. A11.—Heian Maru.

No. A17.—Kaiapoi.

No. B2.—Chak Sang.

No. B3.—Huichow.

No. B4.—Wing Lee.

No. B5.—Promise.

No. B6.—Ardent.

No. B7.—Seistan.

No. B8.—Hang Sang.

No. B9.—Hermes.

No. B10.—Tonkin.

No. B11.—Taishan.

No. B12.—Wong Shek Kung.

No. B13.—Suiyang.

No. B17.—Hafthor.

No. B18.—Kaitangata.

No. B19.—Hunan.

No. B20.—Kiangsu.

No. B21.—Tsinan.

No. B27.—Malaya Maru.

No. C1.—Hero.

No. C2.—Sheng Lee.

No. C3.—Helios.

No. C4.—New Mathilde.

No. C5.—Helchin.

No. C6.—Chong Lee.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin.—Tamar.

North Wall.—Caradoc.

West Wall.—Cornwall.

North Arm.—Witch, Whitshed,

Wren.

Dock.—Olympus and Veteran.

No. 8 Buoy.—Seamew.

Foreign.—French Argus.

CLEARANCES

June 5.

Anhui, for Swatow.

Chong Lee, for Canton.

Havana Maru, for Osaka.

Hong Peng, for Swatow.

Huichow, for Amoy.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Nankin, for Shanghai.

Oakbank, for Balikpapan.

Promise, for Bangkok.

Sanyo Maru, for Keelung.

Tsinan, for Canton.

Yusang, for Canton.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

City of Bedford, British str., 4,089

tons, Capt. J. W. Kendall, from

Manila, Holt's Wharf.—Bank

Line.

Hong Peng, British str., 3,325 tons,

Capt. J. H. Grayson, from

Singapore, buoy No. A5.—Ho

(Thong & Co.

Kaipong, British str., 1,605 tons,

Capt. A. Watson, from Canton,

Kowloon Dock.—Dodwell & Co.

Sanyo Maru, Japanese str., 5,047

tons, Capt. T. Asow, from

Kobe, buoy No. B29.—O.S.K.

Tai Poo Shek, French str., 1,219

tons, Capt. Matinatti Paul,

from Kwong Chow Wan,

C.M.S.N. Wharf.—Wo Hop & Co.

Texaco XI, American str., 904

tons, Capt. F. T. Fisher, from

Swatow, Chin Wan Anchorage.

—Texas & Co.

Tjondari, Dutch str., 5,010 tons,

Capt. H. de Jonge, from Amoy,

buoy No. A6.—J.C.N.L.

Yu Sang, British str., 1,122 tons,

Capt. A. B. Osmond, from

Swatow, West Point Wharf.—

J.M. & Co.

June 5.

Baron Inchape, British str., 5,302

tons, Capt. D. McDiomed, from

Whampoa, Lai Chi Kok An-

chorage.—Dodwell & Co.

Helios, Norwegian str., 1,113 tons,

Capt. W. Hannevig, from Bang-

kok, buoy No. C3.—Thoresen & Co.

Huichow, British str., 1,222 tons,

Capt. E. W. Richards, from

Canton, buoy No. B3.—B. & S.

Hunan, British str., 1,621 tons,

Capt. E. H. Histed, from Can-

ton, buoy No. B19.—B. & S.

President Wilson, American str.,

14,127 tons, Capt. M. Ridley,

from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—

Dollar Line.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. & Apcar Line s.s.

Tilawa left Kobe for this port on

the 2nd instant, and is due here on

the 7th instant, p.m.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia

arrived at Shanghai on June 4 at

2 p.m., leaves that port on June 5

at 6 a.m., is due at Nagasaki on

June 6 at 1 p.m., leaves for Kobe

on June 7 at 8 a.m.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan

arrived at Kobe on June 4 at 0.30

a.m., leaves that port the same day

at 2 p.m., is due at Shanghai on

June 6 at noon, leaves for Hong

